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2 JUNE 1987



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# ***JPRS Report***

## **East Europe**

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# **SPECIAL NOTICE**

Effective 1 June 1987 JIRS reports will have a new cover design and color, and some reports will have a different title and format. Some of the color changes may be implemented earlier if existing supplies of stock are depleted.

The new cover colors will be as follows:

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SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY.....	gray
WORLDWIDES.....	pewter

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2 JUNE 1987

# EAST EUROPE

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## IZVESTIYA PROFILES NEWLY ELECTED ALBANIAN ASSEMBLY

PM191025 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Mar 87 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Nikolayev article under the rubric "We Answer Readers' Letters": "After the Elections"—first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] It was recently reported in IZVESTIYA that the first session of the newly elected Albanian People's Assembly had been held in Tirana. I would like a few more details about the elections and the composition of the new Albanian parliament. V. Trofimov, teacher. Kuybyshev.

As a result of the 1 February 1987 elections almost one-third of the People's Assembly, 11th Convocation--Albania's supreme organ of state power--has been renewed.

The Central Electoral Commission reported that 100 percent of registered voters--1,830,653 people in all--took part in the elections. According to the commission's figures they all voted without exception for the proposed candidate deputies. For election purposes the country was divided by the number of parliamentary deputies into 250 constituencies. One candidate ran in each constituency. Thus, each deputy of the Albanian People's Assembly, 11th Convocation represents 7,322 voters (citizens aged 18 and over) on average.

The first session of the newly elected People's Assembly, held at the end of February, reported that 48 percent of deputies were aged under 40, 42.8 percent were between 41-60, and 9.2 percent were over 60.

As Qemal Bregasi, chairman of the Albanian People's Assembly Credentials Commission, noted in his report, more than 84 percent (that is, 211) of the deputies have higher education. With regard to the social makeup of the current People's Assembly it was reported that more than half the deputies are the sons of workers or people who were or are workers, while 26 percent of the deputies are workers in the cooperative sector.

Forty-nine members of the Albanian Workers Party [AWP] Central Committee (including all members and candidate members of the AWP Central Committee Politburo) were elected to the People's Assembly. Fourteen members of the government (the chairman of the Council of Ministers, his deputies, and nine ministers) became members of parliament.

The deputies include 12 (of the 26) first secretaries of party rrerth committees, 11 chairman of rrerth people's council executive committees, 11 directors of industrial enterprises, 2 state farm directors, 32 chairmen of agricultural cooperatives, workers at state establishments, figures from the fields of science, technology, culture, and art, servicemen, and others. There are 11 worker deputies and 5 peasant deputies. Twelve mass social organization activists were also elected.

Seventy-four women were elected as People's Assembly deputies.

The first People's Assembly session elected the 15-strong People's Assembly Presidium. Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, was re-elected chairman of the presidium.

The People's Assembly (Chairman Petro Dode), Parliamentary Group, and People's Assembly standing commissions were also confirmed. Certain changes were made to the composition of the government--Council of Ministers--approved by the session and proposed by Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers (a fourth deputy chairmanship was instituted, the number of ministries was increased from 15 to 16 by dividing the Ministry of Light and Food Industries into two separate ministries, the former Ministry of Education and Culture was changed to the Ministry of Education, and a Culture and Arts Committee was set up under the Council of Ministers).

The session adopted a law on the creation of a State Control Commission within the Council of Ministers. Enver Halili was named as its chairman. The Supreme Court (President Aranit Cela) was elected and Krapo Mino was appointed procurator general.

The session ratified the economic and cultural development plan, the state budget for 1987, and the plan for the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

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CSO: 2020/89

## ALIA, KONDI VISIT MARTYRS' FAMILIES

AU061210 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Tirana, 5 May (ATA)—On 5 May, Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, paid visits to the families of the hero of the people, Mujo Ulqinaku, the martyr, Bahri Shqiri, and the hero of the people, Kajo Karafili in Tirana.

During these visits he was accompanied by the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and first secretary of the District Party Committee, Comrade Pirro Kondi.

Comrade Ramiz Alia met with and warmly greeted the members of these families. They together recalled unforgettable events from those glorious years of the Anti-Fascist National Liberation War and expressed their feelings of the profound gratitude and respect of the party and people for their sons who laid down their lives for the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution, for the happiness of the people and prosperity of the country.

Mujo Ulqinaku is a symbol of Albanian patriotism, says Comrade Ramiz Alia to the sons of the hero and the other members of their families. He fought for the cause of the freedom and independence with that lofty patriotic sentiment our people have inherited from generation to generation. Precisely these feelings were displayed by Mujo through his heroism and example, by receiving the enemy arms in hand, just as our people have always done.

Further on Comrade Ramiz Alia said that our road is correct. The teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the teachings of Marxism-Leninism have illuminated our road and we march forward.

During the visit to the House of Bahri Shqiri Comrade Ramiz Alia warmly talks with the members of this family.

Today, it is the Martyrs' Day, says Comrade Ramiz Alia. Meeting their mothers, brothers and sisters, seems to us as if we meet our comrades, the martyrs of war. It is something very good that 5 May has been assigned for all the

martyrs. But in every day our entire people thinks that we would not have such an Albania, would not enjoy this freedom, would not have such blessings, without the martyrs' blood. We honour the martyrs by defending the homeland, making Albania always forge ahead.

A warm conversation took also place in Nurije's house, the sister of the hero of the people, Kajo Karafili.

Kajo Karafili is one of the brave partisans who was known far and wide Albania for his struggle, bravery, heroism, says Comrade Ramiz Alia. Comrade Enver Hoxha too has spoken too much of Kajo Karafili as a brave man, staunch fighter for the cause of the party, for the cause of the people. Coming to your house, we recall Kajo and all the martyrs, whose blood ties in the foundations of Albania so that children rear up healthy and happy.

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CSO: 2020/89



## LEADERS PAY RESPECTS AT MARTYRS' GRAVES

AU061226 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 6 May 87

["Our Entire People Commemorated With Profound Veneration Their Martyrs--  
Wreaths Laid and Homage Paid to the Martyrs' Graves of the Nation"--ATA head-  
line]

[Text] Tirana, 5 May (ATA)--On 5 May, our entire people commemorated with profound veneration their martyrs. In token of gratitude for their immortal deed, thousands of inhabitants of capital with bouquets of flowers in their hands headed to the martyrs' graves of the nation.

At 10:00 party and state leaders, the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Hajredin Celiku; the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Vagjel Cerrava; the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chief of the General Staff of the Army, Comrade Kico Mustaqi; the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and first secretary of the District Party Committee, Comrade Pirro Kondi; the vice president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Xhafer Spahiu; the member of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the General Council of DFA [Democratic Front of Albania], Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha; the chairman of the National Committee of the War Veterans of the Albanian People, Ahefqet Peci, and other comrades went there.

Wreaths were laid on the monument "Mother Albania" on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers, etc.

The party and state leaders paid homage to the grave of Comrade Enver Hoxha, honouring the memory of the glorious founder and leader of the party and people, the legendary commander, the architect of socialist Albania. Likewise, they stood in silence and honoured with the first up near the graves of Comrades Hysni Kapo, Gogo Nushi and Qemal Scafa.

Then homage was paid to the graves of those fallen for the liberation of the homeland and triumph of the people's revolution.

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CSO: 2020/89



## CARCANI SPEAKS AT TIRANA FOOD COMBINE

AU161034 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Tirana, 16 Apr (ATA)—On 15 April before noon, the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Carcani, paid a visit to the "Ali Kelmendi" Food Combine in the capital. He visited some factories of this combine, where he met and talked with workers and specialists on problems of expanding the diversity of articles and increase of their quality, etc. Then a meeting was organized in one of the halls of the combine, which was attended by specialists and leading cadres of the combine and some enterprises of foodstuff industry and others,

Present were also the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Vangjel Cerrava; the first secretary of the District Party Committee, Comrade Pirro Kondi, the minister of food industry, Jovan Bardhi and other comrades.

The vice director of the combine informed Comrade Adil Carcani on some of the achievements in increasing production and diversity of articles, as well as on the targets this collective has set to meet better the growing needs of the people for food articles.

Likewise, leading cadres and specialists of bread factory and glassware one spoke.

Taking the floor, Comrade Adil Carcani, after appreciating the good hitherto work stressed that the fulfillment of the needs of the people has been and is in the center of the economic policy of the party. He pointed out that just as Tirana must be as a laboratory for the whole country as Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, "Ali Kelmendi" Food Combine is becoming a laboratory for the entire foodstuff industry, regarding the quality and diversity of production, the scientific work and creative thinking of innovators.

Further on, Comrade Adil Carcani dwelt on some of the most important directions the work of the collective of this combine and of the other enterprises of this system must be entered upon to realize the great tasks set by the 9th Congress of the party.

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CSO: 2020/89

## CARCANI RECEIVES ALGERIAN DELEGATION

AU241329 Tirana ATA in English 0957 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Tirana, 24 Apr (ATA)--On 23 April, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Adil Carcani received the delegation of mujahidins of the People's Democratic Algerian Republic, headed by the minister of mujahidins, Mohamed Djeghaba, and held a warm and friendly talk with him.

Comrade Adil Carcani spoke about the close traditional ties of the Albanian people with the Algerian one and expressed his satisfaction over the all-sided friendly relations and cooperation existing between Albania and Algeria. He expressed his confidence that they will strengthen and develop further more to the benefit of our two friendly countries and people.

On his part, the head of the Algerian delegation of mujahidins Mohamed Djeghaba said that the warm welcome reserved for him in friendly Albania, as well as the close ties established between the organisations of the war veterans of the Albanian and Algerian peoples are another expression of the deep friendship, which exist between our two peoples and countries.

Attending were the chairman of the Committee of the War Veterans of the Albanian people, Shefqet Paci, the vice-minister of the foreign affairs Sokrat Plaka and other comrades. The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Algerian Republic in Tirana, Rachid Haddad was present too.

The delegation of the mujahidins of the People's Democratic Algerian Republic headed by the minister of mujahidins, Mohamed Djeghaba, left our country on 23 April.

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CSO: 2020/89

## SOFOKLI LAZRI ON 'FRIENDLY VISIT' TO MEXICO

## Departure

AU021254 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Tirana, 2 Apr (ATA)--The director of the Institute of the International Relations' Study, Sofokli Lazri, left for a friendly visit to Mexico at the invitation of the director general of the Economic and Social Studies' Centre of the United States of Mexico, Luis Echeverria.

## Prize for Food

AU081207 Tirana ATA in English 1011 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Tirana, 8 Apr (ATA)--The ceremony of handing over the international prize for food "Enrique Diaz Ballesteros" was organized in Mexico City on 6 April, 1987. This prize was awarded to Albania for the year 1987 for its achievements in ensuring food for the people.

Handing over the diploma and medal of this prize to Prof Sofokli Lazri, Enrique Gama Munjoz, president of the International Food Institute, said that the successes scored in the agricultural production of the PSR of Albania in less than 40 years, constitutes an example showing what a people can achieve even when they inherit a great backwardness of productive forces in agriculture. It is difficult to believe now that Albania has been the most backward country in Europe in the past. Now one may speak of the important victories scored in agriculture, the uplift of the standard of living of peasantry, the ever better fulfillment of the needs of the whole people for agricultural and livestock products and the uninterrupted narrowing of the differentiations between the countryside and city, which have also been appreciated by the World Food Organization (FAO). Further on he said that a result of this road is the fact that the Albanian people are self-sufficient regarding food for their own need, having no foreign debts, thus becoming an example to the whole world. The awarding of [the] prize for 1987 to Albania, said Enriques Munjoz, is not at all astonishing to us, who have known its experience. I think that such an example is valuable to all those countries which have a parcelled out agriculture and backwardness in their productive forces in agriculture. Each of them may make use of this example, and our

country which has similarity with your country in this aspect, must have your experience in the center of attention and must study it. Handing over this prize which bears the name of an outstanding Mexican, who devoted a great part of his life to the cause of food, he stressed, I must mention particularly the wonderful relations that have ever existed between our peoples and governments, relations that have never been darkened.

Taking the prize, Prof Sofokli Lazri said that the prize awarded to Albania by the institute is a great honor for her, for the persistent and creative work of its people. He also thanked regarding the evaluation for the results attained in Albania in the field of agricultural production. For us, the Albanians, he said, the fulfillment of the needs for food at home, is one of the greatest victories. In the past, one could not even think of it, because bread had never been ensured at home. This lack has also been a great source of poverty and suffering for the people and a serious obstacle to its general development.

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CSO: 2020/89

## ALIA GREETS TANZANIA'S MWINYA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU261408 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Text] Tirana, 26 Apr (ATA)--The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the president of the United Republic of Tanzania, Ali Hassan Mwinyi:

"On occasion of your national day, the Union Day, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, it is my pleasure to send you and through you to the friendly Tanzanian people the warmest greetings and best wishes.

"The Albanian people sincerely rejoice over the successes achieved by the Tanzanian people for progress and well-being and wholeheartedly wish them new, ever greater successes in the work for the all-sided development of their homeland.

"I am convinced that the friendly relations and the close cooperation existing between Albania and Tanzania will constantly develop and strengthen in the future too, in the interest of our two peoples and to the benefit of the struggle of the peoples against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism."

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CSO: 2020/89

## ALBANIAN, SRV DELEGATIONS HOLD TALKS IN HANOI

AU261358 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Text] Tirana, 26 Apr (ATA)--The delegation of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, led by the chairman of the Presidency of this Assembly, Petro Dode, conducted talks with the delegation of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, headed by its chairman, Nguyen Huu Tho.

During the talks the two sides evaluated the friendly relations existing between the two countries and expressed the desire for the further strengthening and development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Albanian people and the Vietnamese one and between the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania and the National Assembly of the SR of Vietnam. Likewise, opinions were exchanged on some aspects of the present-day international developments.

Present in the talks was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Hanoi, Syrja Laze.

On 25 April the chairman of the National Assembly of the SR of Vietnam, Nguyen Huu Tho, gave an official dinner in honour of the delegation of the People's Assembly, headed by the chairman of the Presidency of this Assembly, Petro Dode. The dinner passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

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CSO: 2020/89



## SRV'S TRUONG CHINH RECEIVES ALBANIAN DELEGATION

AU261353 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Text] Tirana, 26 Apr (ATA)—The head of the State Council of the SR of Vietnam, Truong Chinh, received the delegation of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania headed by the chairman of the Presidency of this Assembly, Petro Dode.

The meeting was attended by Nguyen Xien, vice president of the National Assembly, as well as other Vietnamese high-ranking personalities.

The head of the State Council, Truong Chinh, said that the Vietnamese people rejoice over the successes of the Albanian people in the socialist construction of the country to make Albania a prosperous and happy country.

For his part, the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Petro Dode, said that this visit is an expression of the friendship and collaboration between the Albanian and Vietnamese peoples and between our two countries. He wished the friendly Vietnamese people further successes in the construction work and national defence.

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CSO: 2020/89

## CAMI SPEAKS AT FILM STUDIO ANNIVERSARY

AU141013 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Tirana, 14 Apr (ATA)—On occasion of the 40th anniversary of the creation of the Albanian cinematography, the Committee of Culture and Arts, the Writers' and Artists' League and the "New Albania" Film Studio organized a solemn meeting on 13 April.

Present were also the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Foto Cami; the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Manush Myftiu; the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and first secretary of the District Party Committee, Comrade Pirro Kondi; the member of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha; the minister of education, Skender Gjinushi, and other comrades.

The meeting was declared open by the chairman of the Committee of Culture and Arts, Alfred Uci.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the party and Comrade Ramiz Alia personally, Comrade Foto Cami greeted.

It is a pleasure to all of us to take part in this memorable anniversary of our cinematography and to greet and wish wholeheartedly the great collective of our talented cinema workers for that precious service they render to the party and people with their nice films, which are permeated by the spirit of partisanship, said Comrade Foto Cami.

Forty years ago, a new branch of art, the Albanian cinematography, was added to our national culture.

The spirit of partisanship, realism and militancy has pervaded and pervades all our cinematographic creativeness.

The ideas of the party, its magnificent program for the socialist construction, the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha to carry into life this program became the backbone of our documentary and feature film.

Following this reliable road, our film is welcomed not only in our country, but it is also respected by the world progressive forces. A striking contrast exists between it and the bourgeois and revisionist cinematography, which has been plunged into a profound crisis, where crime, violence, terror, disintegration and degeneration prevail.

The party is confident that the precious experience accumulated by our cinematography will be enriched with new values, with works with a higher ideo-artistic level, honourably fulfilling the magnificent tasks set by the 9th Congress of the party, with worthy creations for the period we are living today. Therefore, on behalf of the Central Committee of the party and Comrade Ramiz Alia, I wish you to carry further your achievements, to raise higher the name of the Albanian cinematography, to make it ever more beloved for our people, a powerful and sharp weapon on the party for the communist education of the masses, Comrade Foto Cami said in conclusion.

The greeting was listened to attentively and was received with applause.

Then Comrade Manush Myftiu took the floor who informed that the Presidium of the People's Assembly has awarded the decoration "Order of the Flag" to the "New Albania" film studio.

In this context a scientific session was organised in one of the halls of the Museum of National History and an exhibition was opened, which presented the road of the development of the Albanian cinematography.

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CSO: 2020/89

## BRIEFS

**HEALTH MINISTER RECEIVES WHO OFFICIAL**—Tirana, 16 Apr (ATA)--The director of the Regional Bureau of the World Health Organization (OMS) on Europe, Dr Jo Eirik Ansvall [spelling as received] is on a visit to our country. The minister of health service, Ahmet Kamberi, received Dr Jo Eirik Ansvall with whom he had a warm and friendly talk. Upon his stay in our country he has visited the cities of Tirana, Berat, and Durres, where he got acquainted with the work of health institutions. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 16 Apr 87 AU] /9274

**CARCANI RECEIVES PRC, ALGERIAN ENVOYS**—Tirana, 17 Apr (ATA)--The chairman of the Council of Ministers of People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Adil Carcani received in separate meetings on 16 April the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of People's Republic of China Fan Chengzhuo and the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Algerian Republic Rachid Haddad, accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Muhamet Kapllani was present at the reception. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 1057 GMT 17 Apr 87 AU] /9274

**ALIA GREETES SYRIA'S AL-ASAD**—Tirana, 17 Apr (ATA)--The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the president of Syrian Arab Republic, Hafiz al-Asad: "It is my pleasure that on occasion of the National Day of the Syrian Arab Republic, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, to convey to you, and through you, to the friendly Syrian people the ardent greetings and the best wishes. On this memorable day I wish your people fresh successes in the constant development and progress of the country and the strengthening of the homeland against the plots of imperialism and Zionism. I express my conviction that the friendly relations between our two countries develop still more in the future in the interests of our two peoples." [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 1003 GMT 17 Apr 87 AU] /9274

**ALBANIA'S ALIA GREETES ZIMBABWE'S BANANA**—Tirana, 18 Apr (ATA)--The president of the President of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Canaan Banana: "On occasion of the National Day, the 6th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence

of Zimbabwe, it is my special pleasure to convey to you and through you, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, the ardent greetings, as well as the best wishes of the Zimbabwe people for their wellbeing and further development of their country. I am convinced that the friendly relations which exist between Albania and Zimbabwe will continue to develop in the future too, in the benefit of our two friendly people's and to the good of the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism." [Quotation marks as received.] [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 1102 GMT 18 Apr 87 AU] /9274

ALIA RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR--Tirana, 21 Apr (ATA)--The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, received, on 20 April, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Socialist Ethiopia to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Mekonnen Gizaw [spelling as received], who presented the credentials. Attending the ceremony of the presentation of the credentials were the minister of the foreign affairs, Reis Malile; the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Toza; the director at the Ministry of the Foreign Affairs, Andon Berxholi, and the head of the protocol branch at the Ministry of the Foreign Affairs, Kostaq Cifligu. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 21 Apr 87 AU] /9274

PRK OFFICIAL THANKED FOR MESSAGE--Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly of the PRK, received a message of thanks from Comrade Petro Dode, president of the People's Assembly Presidium of the People's Republic of Albania. The message reads: I thank you for the message of friendly greetings you sent me on my election as president of the People's Assembly Presidium of the People's Republic of Albania. I avail myself of this opportunity to extend wishes for success of the Cambodian people in their efforts for construction and development as well as for the defense of their country's freedom and independence. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 24 Apr 87 BK] /9274

MINISTER MALILE RECEIVES WHO OFFICIAL--Tirana, 17 Apr (ATA)--The Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile received the director of the Regional Bureau of the World Health Organization on Europe, Dr Jo Eirik Ansvall [spelling as received] with whom he had a warm and friendly talk. Dr Jo Eirik Ansvall left our country on 16 April. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 1059 GMT 17 Apr 87 AU] /9274

ALGERIAN VETERANS' DELEGATION ARRIVES--Tirana, 22 Apr (ATA)--On 21 April, a delegation of the Mujahidins of the People's Democratic Algerian Republic headed by the minister of Mujahidins, Mohamed Djeghaba, arrived on a friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the National Committee of the War Veterans of the Albanian people. [Excerpt] [Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 22 Apr 87 AU] /9274

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SRV--Tirana, 22 Apr (ATA)--On 21 April, a delegation of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, headed by the chairman of the Presidency of this Assembly, Petro Dode, left on an official and friendly visit to Vietnam, at the invitation of the chairman of



National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Nguyen Huu Tho. The delegation was seen off by the vice president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Xhafer Spahiu; the minister of the foodstuff industry, Jovan Bardhi; the vice minister of the foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani, deputies and other comrades. The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Tirana, Le Ngoc Thanh, was present too. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 22 Apr 87 AU] /9274

MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL FOOD PRIZE AWARDED--Tirana, 22 Apr (ATA)--The ceremony of awarding the international prize on food "Enrico Diaz Balesteros" for 1987, conferred on Albania for its achievements in ensuring food for the people was organised in one of the halls of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on 21 April. Attending were the chairman of the State Planning Commission, Niko Gjyzari; the chairman of the Committee of Science and Technique, Ajet Ylli; the chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, Jorgo Melica; the vice minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani, and other comrades. The director of the International Relations Study Institute, Prof Sofokli Lazri, made the speech on the occasion. [Excerpt] [Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 22 Apr 87 AU] /9274

WREATHS LAID ON MARTYRS' GRAVES--Tirana, 5 May (ATA)--On occasion of 5 May, the Martyrs' Day, the diplomatic corps accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, laid a wreath and paid homage to the Martyrs' Cemetery of the Nation and to the grave of the leader of the Albanian people, Enver Hoxha. Attending the ceremony on the occasions were the chairman of the Protocol Branch at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kostaq Cifligu. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 6 May 87 AU] /9274

NEXHMIJE HOXHA ATTENDS HERO'S ANNIVERSARY--Tirana, 5 May (ATA)--On occasion of the 45th anniversary of the fall of the Hero of the People, Qemal Stafa, the Presidency of the Democratic Front and the Committee of the War Veterans of the district of Tirana organized a commemorative meeting in the Museum of National History. Attending were also the member of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the General Council of the UFA [Democratic Front of Albania], Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha; the member of the Central Committee of the party, Filo Peristeri; the first secretary of the Central Committee of the LYUA [Albanian Union of Working Youth], Mehmet Elezi, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the District People's Council, Leandro Zoto and other comrades. [Excerpt] [Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 5 May 87 AU] /9274

OSLO UNIVERSITY RECTOR VISITS ALBANIA--Tirana, 3 May (ATA)--At the invitation of the "Enver Hoxha" University of Tirana, the rector of Oslo University, Prof Inge Loning, paid a visit to our country. At the "Enver Hoxha" University of Tirana he was received by the rector, Prof Osman Kraja. During the reception opinions were exchanged on the possibilities of cooperation in the field of education and science between the two universities. He also was received by the president of the Academy of Sciences, Prof Aleks Buda, and the chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, Jorgo Melica. During his stay in Albania, the rector of Oslo University visited the cities of Durres, Kruje, Berat and Gjirokaster, where he got acquainted with the achievements in the fields of economy,



education, culture and science. The Norwegian friend left our country. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 3 May 87 AU] /9274

HEALTH MINISTER LEAVES FOR GENEVA--Tirana, 4 May (ATA)--A delegation of PSR of Albania, headed by the minister of health, Ahmet Kamberi left for Geneva. It will attend the proceedings of the 40th session of the World Assembly of Health. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0755 GMT 5 May 87 AU] /9274

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR TRANSFERRED, LEAVES--Tirana, 5 May (ATA)--On occasion of his transferring, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of Mexico to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Francisco Lopez Camara, left our country on 5 May. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0800 GMT 6 May 87 AU] /9274

GREEK CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT VISITS--Tirana, 23 Apr (ATA)--At the invitation of the Academy of Sciences, Prof Dr Khristos Verelis, president of the Greek Chemists' Association and general director of the state oil refineries of Greece, together with Dr S. Zahariadou paid a visit to our country. They were received by the minister of energetics, Lavdosh Ahmetaj and the chairman of the Committee of Science and Technics, Ajet Ylli, with whom they exchanged views about the scientific problems of the mutual interest. During their stay in our country, the Greek guests visited scientific and cultural institutions in the cities of Tirana, Korce and Durres. Prof Dr Khristos Verelis and Dr S. Zahariadou left our country. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0755 GMT 23 Apr 87 AU] /9274

GREEK PREFECTS VISIT DURRES, SARANDE--Tirana, 29 Apr (ATA)--During these days, the prefect of Kerkira, Manolis Kokinos and the prefect of Thesprotias, Takis Skalsas paid a visit to our country at the invitation of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With the Foreign Countries. They visited sociocultural centres in some of the districts of our country. In Durres and Sarande, the Greek guests were recieved by the chairmen of the Executive Committee of the People's Council of these districts, Isak Shehu and Stefan Qirjako. They were also received by the chairman of the Albanian Committee for the Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, Jorgo Melica, who conducted a warm and friendly talk with them. The Greek guests left our country. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 29 Apr 87 AU] /9274

LUSHNJE LAND REFORM MONUMENT INAUGURATED--Tirana, 4 May (ATA)--The main theme of today's newspapers is the inauguration yesterday in the City of Lushnje of the monument "Our Land" devoted to the two most important events of the development of the socialist revolution in the countryside: agrarian reform and collectivization of agriculture, that were carried out under the people's power. In the chronicle issued on this occasion it is informed on the rally organized in this city which was attended by Foto Cami, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CC of the party; Vangjel Cerrava, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other comrades. Those present at the rally were greeted by the minister of agriculture, Themie Thomai, on behalf of the CC of the party and the Council of Ministers. [Excerpt] [Tirana ATA in English 0755 GMT 4 May 87 AU] /9274

CARCANI RECEIVES EGYPTIAN TRADE UNIONIST--Tirana, 11 Apr (ATA)--The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Adil Carcani, received on 10 April, the President of the General Trade Unions Federation of Egypt, Saad Mohammed Ahmed [spelling as received], with whom he had a friendly talk. Comrade Adil Carcani expressed his satisfaction over the close and friendly ties existing between the Albanian people and the Egyptian one and wished that they develop and strengthen still more in the future, in favor of our two friendly countries and peoples. Attending the reception were the President of the General Council of the TUA [Trade Unions of Albania] Sotir Kocollari, and the vice minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani. Present was also the charge d'affaires a.i. of the Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Tirana, Ihab Hamada [spelling as received]. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 1055 GMT 11 Apr 87 AU] /9274

EGYPTIAN TRADE UNIONISTS ARRIVE--Tirana, 8 Apr (ATA)--At the invitation of the General Council of TUA [Trade Unions of Albania] a delegation of the General Trade Unions Federation of Egypt headed by the President of this federation Said Muhammad Ahmad arrived in our country on 7 April. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by the President of the General Council of TUA Sotir Kocollari and other comrades. Present was also the interim charge d'affaires of Egypt in our country Ihab Hamadah. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 1022 GMT 8 Apr 87 AU] /9274

EGYPTIAN TRADE UNIONS DEPART--Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad President of the General Trade Unions Federation of Egypt, who visited our country at the invitation of the General Council of the Albanian Trade Unions, left our country today. He was bid farewell at the Han i Hoti border station by Shpresa Nako, secretary of the General Council of Albanian Trade Unions. Yesterday, the delegation of the General Trade Unions Federation of Egypt paid homage and placed bouquets of flowers at the Mother Albania Monument and on Comrade Enver Hoxha's grave at the Martyrs of the Nation Cemetery. During its stay in our country the delegation was recieved by Jovan Bardhi, minister of the food industry, and visited centers of work and production in Tirana and the Skenderbeg Museum in Kruje. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 11 Apr 87 AU] /9274

LEADERS ATTEND FILM AWARD PRESENTATION--Tirana, 19 Apr (ATA)--The 7th Albanian Feature Film Festival, organized in the context of the 40th anniversary of the creation of Albanian cinematography ended in Tirana on 18 April. The Albanian Radio-Television organized a festive evening party in the Opera and Ballet Theater on occasion of declaring the winners of this festival. Present were also the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Foto Cami; the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Manush Myftiu; the chairman of the Committee of Culture and Arts, Prof Alfred Uci; the chairman of the Writers' and Artists' League, Dritero Agolli, etc. [Excerpts] [Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 19 Apr 87 AU] /9274

CSO. 2020/89

## GASPAR INTERVIEWED ON EAST BLOC LABOR DEVELOPMENTS

Oslo FRIHETEN in Norwegian 24 Mar 87 p 7

[Article by Bjorn Johannessen: "The Soviets Are Not Copying Hungary"; the first paragraph is the FRIHETEN introduction]

[Text] "The Soviets are not copying Hungary's model for economic reforms. We carried out our reforms approximately 30 years ago based on Hungarian reality. Now the time is ripe for reforms in the Soviet Union. They must begin with Soviet reality." So said Sandor Gaspar, the head of the Hungarian Federation of Trade Unions, at a recent Oslo press conference.

At the invitation of the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions, a delegation from the Hungarian trade union organization SZOT recently visited Norway. The visit returns one the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions made to Hungary last year. During its visit, the delegation had political conversations with the leadership of the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions, several trade union leaders, and the prime minister. The aim of the visit is to exchange common experiences on peace work and strengthen East/West contacts. "The Norwegian side puts great weight on the visit, and the conversations have confirmed its usefulness," said Kaare Sandegren, international secretary of the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions.

In addition to being head of the Hungarian Federation of Trade Unions, Sandor Gaspar is on the Politburo and is the vice president of Hungary. He is the chairman of the World Trade Union Federation (the Communist international trade union), whose headquarters are in Prague.

### Solidarity And Yugoslavia

Gaspar was asked what he thought of "Solidarity" in Poland and the current strike conditions in Yugoslavia. "I do not believe the demands of 'Solidarity' got carried out in either a capitalist or a socialist country. I won't go into the reasons behind the creation of 'Solidarity.' These I assume are well known. But the Polish workers were dissatisfied with conditions and with the old trade union organization. 'Solidarity' lost an important historic opportunity because its leaders had political ambitions and wanted to give the movement political functions instead of concentrating on

trade union tasks. 'Solidarity' did not take the history and traditions of Polish society into consideration," Gaspar said.

#### The Right To Strike Is Important

With regard to Yugoslavia and the strikes, Gaspar said that each workers must have the right to strike when all other means have been tried. He did not wish to say if he supported the strikes in Yugoslavia because his knowledge of the specific conditions was too poor. Behind the strikes in Yugoslavia is the authorities' wish to introduce a wage freeze even if prices rise.

"Yugoslavia's experiments with worker management of businesses is interesting to the entire international worker movement. The attempts were honorable and well meaning. But they may not have yielded the expected results. There are two mistakes a trade union movement should never make," Gaspar said.

The first is to build into its program elements which are not found in the real world. The second is not seeing that the time is ripe for introducing elements for fundamental changes. Then the trade union movement loses its historic opportunity. The time may not have been ripe for the introduction of self-management of businesses in Yugoslavia, said the head of the Hungarian Federation of Trade Unions.

"Currently we are doing preventive work to avoid unemployment. We are shifting workers around and retraining them. But in our country this occurs according to plan," he said.

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CSO: 3639/46



## SWEDISH DAILY PROFILES JERZY URBAN, DOMESTIC SITUATION

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 5 Apr 87 p 9

[Article by Lars Ostberg: "Poland's Official Provocateur"]

[Text] On 13 December 1981 the defense minister of Poland and new first secretary of the Communist Party, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, took over the post of prime minister and established a state of emergency. Thereafter came several years of isolation in the international community.

Poland, with its 37.8 million inhabitants, stood behind small countries such as Hungary and upstarts such as East Germany.

This year for the first time Warsaw has regained its place as a capital on the diplomatic map of Europe. Wojciech Jaruzelski has put aside his uniforms and his title of prime minister. He has visited both Paris and Rome, where he was also successful in getting the Pope to make his third visit to his homeland. He preceded Eric Honecker to Peking as the first European socialist leader. At the same time he has diligently cultivated contacts with Sweden through cabinet secretaries and ministers. Representatives of Poland's new trade unions have even visited Sweden at the invitation of the Riksdag. And tomorrow Jaruzelski's spokesman Jerzy Urban is coming to Stockholm to explain the policies of the regime.

Almost exactly five years ago another of Jaruzelski's advisors was here for the same purpose. Then it was the well-mannered journalist Wieslaw Gorniki, who worked in Washington for several years and learned how the capitalist press works. Now Gorniki remains at home while Jerzy Urban dominates the scene, which he has been doing more and more in recent years.

#### Regained Prestige

It is an indication that Poland believes that it has regained its prestige, as is befitting for a country which occupies three percent of Europe's land. (Both Sweden and Finland are actually larger, but Poland is Europe's seventh largest country.)

Jerzy Urban is 54, and has been a journalist for 25 years at home in Poland, where he has been published in political newspapers. In Poland, as in most

socialist countries, journalists have significantly greater influence than in the capitalist world. Jerzy Urban's star was ignited in October 1956 when, under Gomulka, he began to write in the newspaper PRO POSTU, which, typically for Urban, means "Straight to the Point." It went down, as did Gomulka, and Urban went to the respected newspaper POLITYKA, the chief editor of which was Vice Prime Minister Rakowski. After diligently telling the Poles what they should do and how they should live, both under his own name and several pen names--the latest was Jan Rem--he became Jaruzelski's spokesman in 1971 with the task of teaching the foreign press the same things.

Jerzy Urban does not allow himself the benefits of learning how a free press works. He speaks no foreign language--or does not allow himself to do so--not even Russian. He uses an interpreter, giving himself additional time to think up answers to unpleasant questions. But he does not bother with trying to be smooth. He is the brutal type who goes right to the point, saying exactly what he thinks, often spiced with irony. He is ready, like Khrushchev, to take off his shoes to emphasize a point by pounding on the table.

His comment was typical when the Swedish truck driver was arrested, suspected of smuggling illegal goods in Poland in November. It was directed at Swedish journalists in general and SVENSKA DAGBLADET in particular:

"We have a true, genuine truck to show you, in contrast to your presumed espionage trucks."

#### Popular Buffalo

Jerzy Urban is a buffalo which foreign correspondents in Warsaw have learned to like. Perhaps because, despite his Jewish birth, he is the prototype of a Polish nationalist. He does not like the International Monetary Fund and international trade unions and he shows it, because he knows what they think about Poland, and they will not think otherwise no matter what he says. He does not like the western world, and he knows that the world needs Poland under the existing political circumstances. In the same way as the monetary fund and the big banks are giving Poland new loans to get the old ones repaid, or at least the interest.

Jerzy Urban has convinced Jaruzelski that it is not good to be on the defensive. What does the Polish government care about what capitalistic editorial writers think about the frequent price increases in Poland? It is of course the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank that demand these in order to give loans. And there will be sharp price increases. Poland still has a long way to go to reach a balance between wages and production

Poland owes about 35 billion dollars to countries and banks in the West. The interest is about 3 billion dollars per year. Since the income in western currency is not large, Poland cannot pay more than half of the interest, even with the best intentions in the world. (However we are not, like Brazil, thinking of refusing to pay, said Urban. It is understood that Poles are gentlemen.) So last year about 600 western banks agreed to loan an additional 1.6 billion dollars to Poland in the hope that new investments would increase Poland's exports and credit worthiness.



## Large Wage Increases

The terms are difficult. Merely raising prices will not get rid of subsidies. At the same time wages must be held down and the employees' interest in increasing production must be raised. Last year wage increases amounted to almost 20 percent. This year it was planned to hold them at 12 percent. But already the government has been forced to give in--"but only for the low wage earners"--and wage increases are expected to be about 19 percent this year. At the same time the government, which now consists of many economists, with Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner at the top, is back on the question of price increases. In order to avoid disturbances the government negotiated for several months with great publicity about the coming price increases.

What previously caused disturbances in Poland was that the necessary price increases were withheld until every 10th year. Naturally by then they were enormous. Now prices are being raised successively during recent years, which does not make the increases any less, but makes them easier to bear it is hoped.

Food is now about 10 percent more expensive, vodka 20 percent, cigarettes 15, gasoline and gas 25, electricity 23 and coal 50 percent more expensive. In return, nothing is rationed except meat. But not really. When one has used up his meat ration he can go around the corner to another shop where sausage or ham costs more. It is rationing by wallet. One must realize that Poles largely live on meat and sausages. Fish is a delicacy for Christmas and other special occasions.

It was planned to raise prices by 25 percent this year and keep the wage increases at 12 percent. But it is not working out. "We are paid poorly, therefore we work poorly." Alfred Miodowicz, leader of the new trade union OPZZ said:

"Why can't we Poles, who have great potential at our disposal, use it to quickly overcome our difficulties? We are quite well educated, there are many among us who are enthusiastic. Poles are a hard working people, and it is not true that Polish workers just want to take a beer and a nap at the work place."

## Poor Organization

According to Miodowicz the fault lies in poor organization of society and economic life. The simplest things are complicated to bedevil the people. Unskillful administration, lack of competence and rationality in the organization of work are the causes of many of the difficulties of daily life. "We are used to it," said Miodowicz, "but in the long run it can neither be defended nor tolerated."

It was the lack of efficiency, leadership and organization which primarily caused Solidarity's opposition to the system, plus corruption. The lack of consumer goods was not the direct cause. So the latest price increases did not cause serious disturbances. Especially since they should reasonably lead

to increased food production. For several years it has been profitable to be a farmer in Poland. Last year production of both milk and meat increased. There were 10 percent more animals slaughtered last year than in 1985, and food production increased by 16.5 percent.

Sales of consumer goods increased by as much as 27.2 percent, which seems like a lot but should be compared with previous shortages. In any case the statisticians say that Poles have money, despite price increases. That is a continuous problem for the economic experts of all countries, who call it inflation. They don't call it that in socialist countries, where increased buying power, which is what the consumers suffer from without knowing it, should not extend to imported goods. But in Poland the consumers are paying for previously imported goods from the West, from where they borrowed money. In that connection Poles do not have a feeling that they are contributing to the balance of payments deficit. But the imports were not so much consumer goods as raw materials and equipment for industry.

#### Dwellings and Environment

If one can believe their leaders, the main issues for Polish workers today, 80 percent of whom are the same ones who were active within Solidarity, are the housing shortage and environmental pollution. More and more Poles are moving from the countryside to the big cities. Yet housing construction has not noticeably increased.

Poles have become tired of environmental pollution. As in most socialist countries the increase in production is most important. Bosses are only interested in fulfilling the five-year plans or in getting a bonus for overproduction. They do not expect to remain in power for more than 10 years, which has so far been the usual period between upheavals in Poland. What do they care about the environment? After them, the deluge, but then they are no longer responsible.

Now there have started to be demonstrations for environmental protection. Demonstrations have taken place in Lublin, Wroclaw and Gdansk. The reason is that Poland is getting its first nuclear power plant. It will be built in Zarnowice in southern Poland and be ready in a few years. But even before Chernobyl it was a joke that Poland was getting old Russian technology of the 50's in its first nuclear power plant in the 90's. After Chernobyl it is now serious.

The protests also apply to the pollution from industry. The new union demands that the government get responsible heads for the respective departments who can better plan new industrial projects. As the issue is dealt with now, as soon as money is short environmental protection gets cut. Which only makes the situation worse, according to the union.

That is how much free speech we have in Poland, said Urban, provoking the journalists. And pointing out that among the socialist countries in Europe, Poland has the greatest freedom of expression, the greatest legal security and the greatest freedom to travel abroad. But he really did not compare freedom

in the West and in the East: according to the socialist view the capitalist press is not at all free. It is of course owned by economic interests.

Jerzy Urban's goal in life is to get western journalists to be more objective. To that end he does not hesitate to recommend that Swedish journalists look at Poland with Polish eyes, not Swedish, which he finds rather hypocritical. He probably feels that way because of the Swedes he has met during his week in Sweden.

Jerzy Urban loves to go on the offensive.

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## SATELLITE TV, VIDEO IN TERMS OF 'PROPAGANDA MODERNIZATION'

## Academic Views Future of 'Information War'

Warsaw SZTANDAR MŁODYCH in Polish 7-9 Nov 86 p 3

[Interview With Prof Leslaw Wojtasik by Krzysztof Pilawski; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Professor, lately the concept of an information war has been making the rounds. Can you decipher that concept?

[Answer] The term first made its appearance some time ago, but right now it is especially significant. It is linked with modifying the Western concept of combating socialism. To date, the main role in the struggle against socialism has been the military element. But in view of the military parity between NATO and the Warsaw Pact that has been maintained for years, especially between the Soviet Union and the United States, this concept has come to naught. In association with this, the idea arose to use an element in the struggle against our system in which the West has an advantage over us.

[Question] Information was selected. Why?

[Answer] During the last 50 years, information, if one can express it so, has been extremely successful. It has become one of man's basic needs. It is an important instrument in the political struggle. Already in 1975 the United States controlled or had at its direct disposal two-thirds of the world's technological resources used to transmit information. To date, this situation has not changed very much. The United States and the other highly developed capitalist countries have managed to extend their own kind of information umbrella over their societies. The multiplicity of transmission techniques and their numerous forms means that our information does not penetrate their countries to a very large extent. On the other hand, a massive propaganda attack can be conducted under the information umbrella. It is being associated unintentionally with the SDI program whose goal is to construct over the capitalist countries an umbrella that is impenetrable by our strategic weapons. However, right now SDI is only an idea, but the information umbrella is a fact.

[Question] The development of technology creates completely new possibilities regarding the influence of Western propaganda in the socialist countries. I think satellite will play the greatest role.

[Answer] Right now one can view over 20 Western programs with the aid of antennas that are not too complicated. This number will increase if the two additional French-FRG telecommunications satellite are launched as planned in the near future.

[Question] When will we be able to view Western programs without using special antennas?

[Answer] It is a matter of several years. Simply stated, it is a matter of installing transmitters on satellites that are sufficiently powerful. Covering Poland with Western TV elicits the concept of creating something like a 'TV Free Europe.' It should be added that the TV programs to be broadcast by the French and West German satellite will be sold to private subscribers. In association with this, the state will not be responsible for the information broadcasted via these programs. But I think that propaganda attacks via satellite TV do not pose the greatest threat.

[Question] Can we expect that in the future 'TV Free Europe' will be jammed just as radio is jammed?

[Answer] That is an impossible engineering endeavour. Besides, jamming is ineffective. Not only is jamming ineffective but is also superfluous. Of course, it is easy to issue a bunch of prohibitions, but why? They could boomerang. We must create an alternative program. That is the primary method of counteracting the influence of propaganda aggression. Relative to TV, I believe it is the easiest. On the other hand, objectionable information transmitted via video and personal computers, is much more objectionable.

[Question] But are not both of these information transmission resources much more apolitical?

[Answer] Only outwardly. In our country there are about 500,000 VCRs and 300,000 personal computers that are privately owned. In using these devices, it is possible for an owner to personalize information selection to suit his own tastes and expectations. Speaking figuratively, the problem is that Poland does not produce the products that 'feed' these devices, that is, video recordings and computer programs. Certain receptive channels to transmit information have been created that remain beyond all state controls.

[Question] But is it not that way in other countries?

[Answer] That is a myth. Every state exercises control over its information transmission system. Of course, the forms of this control vary and at times are very discrete. We talk about educating our children to strive for peace; we have presented a complete concept at the United Nations forum, while a completely different model for upbringing young people is dominant in the West, an upbringing that accepts force and war. This tendency is quite obvious in computer programs. Many programs involve military actions carried out on



the territories of the socialist countries. Consider the proverbial 'Raid on Moscow.' These programs are also reaching our country. They influence young people 10 to 15 years old whose critical judgments are still limited.

[Question] From what you say, professor, it turns out that technology is not our best ally. New sources for transmitting information are being linked almost exclusively with threats.

[Answer] One should not present the matter that way, that is, that the VCR and computer are our enemies. They are our enemies only when we do not use them for our education goals. This technical base creates a tremendous opportunity for us to magnify the influence of information. We only have to direct this process more intelligently. I spoke about the need to create our own alternative program. Of course, the concern here is not about responding with a 'Raid on New York.' It is possible to use the attractiveness of the new transmission techniques in many ways without resorting to such primitive tricks.

[Question] I agree with your intentions, but I doubt they can be realized realistically. The activities you speak about require huge resources. Where will these resources come from?

[Answer] That question is somewhat dramatic. We function continuously under certain crisis conditions. It seems to me that the main task now is to utilize rationally those resources at our disposal. Right now much is wasted in Poland. Of the 30 films produced last year, only several were profitable; billions of zlotys were lost on the unprofitable films. Should we sink additional billions in unsuccessful projects or should we designate this money, for example, to produce our own computer programs and videos. A decision must be made. At this moment it is indispensable.

[Question] I think cooperation among the socialist countries should play an important role in meeting the information challenge. The foundations are already in place. Starting next year Warsaw's residents will be able to view the first Soviet TV program. When can we expect to receive all over Poland all socialist country TV programs?

[Answer] It is quite obvious that if we want to counteract Western information attacks via an alternative information method, then cooperation among the socialist countries is indispensable. We are not able to cope with this problem on our own because we lack the power and resources. I imagine that in due time a communication satellite will be placed in orbit that will permit all socialist countries to receive all socialist country programs. But this is a very complicated problem. The socialist countries, like almost all developing countries and even some Western countries, support sovereignty of information. This means other countries may not transmit their information in the host country without the host country's permission. Thus, a final agreement must be concluded before a satellite can be orbited.

[Question] A somewhat exaggerated picture of the role of information in the modern world has emerged from our discussion. After all, the problem of an information war, which we are discussing, has been in existence for many years

in the FRG. Using this example, it is obvious that information will not dismantle socialism.

[Answer] I have no doubt about that. With the help of information one can expect only some changes in people's support of socialism. And those are our opponent's plans. One should not describe the role of this activity as demonic. I would like to focus attention on two things. First, our society is different from Western society. This is not to say that we have shaped new moral stereotypes over the past 40 years. Poles do not accept coercion, force and pornography, which are so popular in the capitalist countries. Second, for years our information policy has been based on openness. All that was progressive, good and new in the West was also disseminated in our country. Thus, the planned information war will not come as a qualitative shock to Poles. What is more important, speaking generally about shock, it will be quantitative.

[Question] Will we always be the passive side in this information war? Will we use modern transmission techniques to popularize our system in other countries?

[Answer] It is certain that our culture contains many values worthy of greater representation. However, I do not believe we will design a program in the immediate future to popularize socialism via satellite TV or video. We must concentrate attention mainly on internal activities. But our crisis will not drag on for years. When we settle the crisis, we will be active in the international arena.

#### PZPR CC Propaganda Commission Discusses TV Role

Warsaw TRYBUNA Ludu in Polish 29 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by Izabella Waszczak: "Satellite TV--A Subject For Today or Tomorrow?"]

[Text] Members of the PZPR CC Commission on Propaganda Affairs held their first meeting on January 29. Jan Glowczyk, CC secretary and Politburo member, is the commission chairman. The CC did not form last term a commission that would have dealt with propaganda problems. In addition to satellite TV, its prospects for development and the threats associated with it, the very concept of propaganda and, in this context, the work of the commission were discussed at the first meeting, already a working meeting.

A Commission Presidium was selected, with Jerzy Majka, TRYBUNA LUDU chief editor, as its vice chairman and Jozef Barecki, director of the PZPR CC Propaganda Department, as its secretary. Members of the commission also include Wladyslaw Gontarski, a Port Gdynia foreman; Mieczyslaw Rakowski, vice marshal of the Sejm; Zbigniew Sobotka, first secretary of the Warsaw Metallurgical Mill Plant Committee; Jerzy Szmajdziński, chairman of the Main Administration of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth; and Slawomir Tabkowski, chief editor of GAZETA KRAKOWSKA.

Opening the first meeting of the commission members, J. Glowczyk discussed the status of propaganda in the social and political life of states, especially in Poland. Referring to the deliberations of the central committee secretaries of the socialist countries that was held recently in Warsaw, he emphasized the grave times in which the socialism countries find themselves. Even if many things are decided in economic terms, there exists, of course, feedback regarding propaganda. Using this feedback positively is one of the most important functions of propaganda. Referring to the main topic—satellite TV, J. Glowczyk reminded his listeners of the trends that have appeared to date in press publications. He emphasized that, in speaking about satellite TV, one must not neglect the need to make qualitative changes in mass media operations. A good, attractive form promotes the perception of worthwhile content.

During the discussion, referring to the various threats perceived in satellite TV, the obliteration of cultural identity is the most serious threat. Proof of this are the examples from several Western countries which after several years of subscribing to this TV are now seeking ways of selecting and limiting reception of 'satellite pap' by their people.

According to commission members, today it is necessary to think about the future, including the development and selection of the most economical engineering solutions. However, this does not mean we should not improve what we already have, including existing radio and TV programs. Criticisms and evaluations of TV programs and newspapers, including ours, were also made. It was observed that, among other things, letters and correspondence from readers were printed more profusely and more frequently. These current evaluations served as examples that interesting things can be written and done when one wants to, increasing the number of subscribers and readers.

The meeting participants also agreed that in modernizing propaganda methods one should be concerned about the quality of information so that it should be current, interesting and comprehensive.

The following participated in the discussion: Leslaw Wojtasik, Czeslaw Mojsiewicz, Slawomir Tabkowski, Norbert Krawczyk, Albert Kosowski, Julian Kraus, Stanislaw Kosicki, Wladyslaw Korczak, Jerzy Piodosiejew, Jerzy Majka, Wieslaw Rudygier and Zdzislaw Rozbicki.

The commission believes that it is urgent to develop an integrated program to expand Polish satellite TV that takes into account, among other things, the agreements concluded within the CEMA framework.

It was agreed that the subject of the next meeting will be information concerning editorial staff Primary Party Organization meetings that were held after the 10th Congress concerning the forms and methods of propaganda activity.



## PZPR Ideology Seminar on Video Role

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Feb 87 p 4

[Article by Jerzy Koziol: "There Is No Turning Back From Video"]

[Text] The success of party ideological and propaganda activities is determined by propaganda content as well as how it is transmitted. This obvious fact, especially now when the party political education system is expanding in ever increasing circles and is being supplemented by new forms of training, takes on special meaning.

The all-Polish seminar of voivodship directors of PZPR centers for ideological training that was held in Chancz, near Staszow, was dedicated to the use of modern audio-visual techniques in ideological-propaganda work. Henryk Bednarski, CC secretary, participated in the seminar. It turned out that the techniques are nothing new for many centers. Video techniques have been in use for several years now in many voivodship centers as excellent and enhancing training aids.

This was demonstrated by voivodship center for ideological indoctrination directors from Torun, Czestochowa and Tarnobrzeg. Possessing video equipment with a camera, these centers produce their own programs that are use later on during training activities, record TV programs and document events that are of regional importance. This equipment is also an excellent aid for training lecturers and instructors. It enables them to improve their skills and to correct pronunciation and gestulation errors before appearing in front of students.

The meeting hosts, the workers of the PZPR CC Ideological Indoctrination Department in Tarnobrzeg, also demonstrated how microcomputers can be useful in organizing and conducting training work.

Microcomputers can be used, among other things, to check student knowledge, to maintain various kinds of records (lecturer and instructor records, library data, training aid records and so on) and to gather and transmit information quickly. The exchange of experiences and mutual aid among centers can be efficient and fast, thanks to this modern technology. In its simplest form, it leads to the exchange of programs recorded on video cassettes. The Tarnobrzeg and Nowy Sacz centers are involved in such cooperation.

The new audio-visual equipment provide numerous advantages. However, its role should not be unduly magnified, stated many of the seminar participants. It will not replace people who are well prepared and really involved in ideology-propaganda work among party activists. However, looking at it from another viewpoint, there is no turning back from video, which was also emphasized at the seminar.

The PZPR CC Ideology Department will attempt in the very near future to create a center for preparing cassettes on lecturer and instructor lessons, sociopolitical themes, training aid programs and instruction on methods of conducting classes.

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## ADVANCES IN COMPUTERIZED CIVIL DEFENSE PROGRAMS

Warsaw PRZEGLAD OBRONY CYWILNEJ in Polish No 1, Jan 87 pp 4-6

[Article by Lt Col Magister Engineer Stanislaw Strzesniewski: "Computer Systems In Light of Civil Defense Needs"]

[Excerpts] Improving organized activities depends on their efficient and rational control. From the theoretical side, this problem is the concern of ergology, or the science of action. Derivative branches of ergology include, among others, praxiology, or the science of improving actions as well as the theory of organization and control. However, cybernetics and information science—more accurately computer systems, became the instruments for applying the theoretical foundations of these sciences into practice.

Trends and Development Prospects for Computer Science In the CEMA Countries, Especially Poland

The rapid development of telephone systems (including the use of fiber-optic and satellite links) now taking place in the highly developed countries confirms the absolute need to create teleinformation systems in our country also. The construction of such systems is a very complicated undertaking requiring close cooperation among design-application offices, industrial plants and scientific research divisions. Teleinformation systems, a domestic one as well as one that is integrated on the CEMA scale, would permit effective use of standard hardware and software as well as data banks. The 36th CEMA Session in Budapest was devoted to this problem.

The Budapest meeting confirmed that an integrated macrosystem could arise only as a result of coordinated cooperation among CEMA members and numerous branches of the economy, for example, the telephone, computer, electronic and radio-TV industries as well as institutes doing space research. The construction of such a system cannot be accomplished in one step; it must be realized over many stages, step by step, as international experience is achieved and especially as essential funds are received to realize such a great undertaking. This activity must be based on a common program to develop a macrosystem in the form, of course, of an international computer network. At one time our capabilities in this area were relatively greater. Presently our capabilities have diminished because of the crisis, but they are still significant. Such a macrosystem is in the process of being realized. Right now

it is at the Ryad family of computers stage (the unified data teleprocessing systems called TELE-JS in short). In its final form, the task of TELE-JS, based on Ryad computers, will be to gather within its own data bank center information gathered and processed within the frameworks of domestic computer systems. The data will be used by all users of the macrosystem. Thus, from the viewpoint of information, it will be a macrosystem that gathers and distributes information, similar in its structure to a direct information system but more complex conceptually and functionally. It is projected that the basis TELE-JS macrosystem, very typical of most direct information systems, will consist of the following units:

- a central processing computer;
- a disk processor (to serve data bases);
- a communications processor, also known as the teletransmission unit;
- data transmission equipment (modems, data protection and code conversion equipment);
- telecommunications lines;
- remote subscriber terminals.

According to the CEMA decision, for the socialist countries market, Poland is tasked to produce Ryad 30 and derivative computers, magnetic tape stations, printers, monitors with keyboards, perforated card readers and data transmission equipment (modems). The USSR is tasked to produce Ryad 40 and Ryad 50 computers; Hungary, the Ryad 10; Bulgaria, disk memories; Czechoslovakia, card readers and Ryad 20 computers; and the GDR, most of the named equipment (today the GDR leads; in the early 1970s, Poland led).

In addition to medium and large power equipment, the production and application of microcomputers are expanding rapidly in Poland and the USSR, thanks to the development of microprocessing technology. In the USSR, personal computers are a success.

"We must initiate a program similar to the one we initiated after the October Revolution to eliminate illiteracy," is the way Prof Anatolij Aleksandrov, chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences, described the computerization trend in that country. The USSR is now producing the AGAT microcomputer (8 bits; 300,000 operations per second; 256kB internal memory). Shortly, about 1 million of these microcomputers will be available on the market. People will need to be trained to use them, but this is possible. The new ELEKTRONIKA BK-0010 microcomputer (16 bits) will also be marketed shortly. It will become the primary microcomputer for schools. Work is already proceeding on a 32-bit microcomputer, which will be a turning point. In Poland, massive purchases are made abroad, especially in the West (primarily by private individuals). In addition, numerous Polish firms produce their own equipment or copy and adapt various Western products for the Polish market. Examples of such microcomputers are: the MERITUM 2 (for teaching purposes, equipped with diskette and the small D-100 printer); UNIPOLARIT 2086; SPECTRUM ZX; BAC MODEL B+; IMP-85; MK-45; IMP-86; MEVAX and the like. The MK-45 and IMP-85 (16-bit, and thus quite modern) include the CP/M operating system that can supervise D-base 2 type data, which is of great interest to civil defense. These microcomputers use WORDSTAR, the wordprocessing program that can be used to generate and fill-in all kinds of forms, write letters and generate official

messages (this is very practical in quartermaster and supply work and in logistics).

The ELWRO Center for Computer Systems, Automation and Measuring Systems, our leading state enterprise for the production of computer equipment, is attempting to keep abreast. In addition to the medium computers of the Ryad family, ELWRO is proposing its own microcomputer designs. These proposals were presented in the form of prototypes at last year's systems Poznan Fair, including the ELWRO-600 and the ELWRO-700 SOLIM, for use in schools, mainly to teach computer science. The ELWRO-700 SOLIM is designed to be an educational microcomputer. Serial production of these computers for export and the domestic market will begin this year.

#### Using Small and Medium Computers in Civil Defense

In Poland, the designated level of applying computer science in the activities of various organizations and institutions having higher public utility has been achieved, including in the area of defense. However, the level of application is uneven. Computers have been installed in many branches of the national economy and even in the ministries, but often these installations were based not so much on need but for reasons of prestige and fashion.

Thus, the local computing power of these systems have increased relative to real local data processing needs. Thus, reserves are available. Civil defense should take advantage of this opportunity, developing the computing power reserves in stationary systems for the need of its information systems. Much has already been done in this area, but much still remains to be done. There is a general plan to develop computer science for civil defense needs that was approved in 1985 by the Territorial Defense Main Inspectorate Collegium. Multiyear and annual plans also have been developed. For example, the order of the Chief of Civil Defense Command regarding the realization of civil defense tasks in 1986 in the area of scientific research encompasses:

- assuring operation of the OCENA, OCHRONA I KADR information systems;
- training SWS users in computer equipment.

In addition, the minister of health and social welfare approved the development by the Civil Defense National Center for Analyzing Contamination of microcomputer programs and, in cooperation with the National Civil Defense Inspectorate, the initiation of work on an overall SWC concept in civil defense.

The plans indicate that the civil defense information structure, in its functional and organizational aspects, will be based on a system of linked organs concerned with gathering, developing, maintaining, processing, transmitting and supplying data to interested parties to make decisions. This data will be supplied in areas, forms and times specified by users, in accordance with processing technology. Data processing systems that operate effectively will assure a successful information structure for civil defense organs.

It has been assumed that the organizational and functional structure of the civil defense computer system can be modified relative to:

- requirements resulting from changes in civil defense's structure and operating principles;
- progress in expanding the computer network or modernizing data processing methods;
- the development of computer science in Poland and the possibility of using it for civil defense needs.

#### The Possibility of Using Microcomputers In Civil Defense

Thanks to the construction and mass production of computers, conditions arose to reduce the weight, power consumption and size of computer systems. Progress in developing on a superuniversal higher-order programming language for all computer systems has been made. The goal of this activity is to eliminate most higher-level languages for a single one (including ADA).

During the past several years, the microcomputer has been transformed from a special device to a "consumer electronics" item on par with TV, HiFi or video equipment. One can venture to say that the above trends are creating the technical and market conditions to enable civil defense to satisfy its needs in this area.

Various microcomputer types are being investigated by the computer centers, including:

- the MERITUM 2, a Polish microcomputer designed for teaching purposes. It is being introduced into military schools, and there is no reason why it could not be used by the Civil Defense National Cadre Training Center.
- the UNIPOLARIT 2086 with a system emulator. It can be used with ZX SPECTRUM+ software and a color TV receiver as a monitor. It can be used for teaching purposes in military academies (and thus adequate for the Civil Defense National Cadre Training Center);
- the BBC MODEL B+ (a product of the British firm Acorn that is sold in Poland by MERCOM, a Polish firm). It is used in British schools, and thus can be used for the same purpose in Poland.

Recently it was learned that a new Polish 16-bit microcomputer has been developed, the COMPAN-16, based on the combination of two 8-bit computers. The Polish PC MERITUM-1 is comparable with the ZX SPECTRUM+ (English) and the COMMODORE (FRG), but it is somewhat of a toy. Thus the possibility of using it professionally in civil defense is nil. There are many other machines that are becoming more available in Poland, for example, the IMP-85, IMP-86, MK-45, MEVAX and the like. Our IMP-86 is an IBM equivalent. Of course, IBM makes the best personal microcomputer in the West. This could provide an opportunity for our own modern hardware in our market, which presents an opportunity for civil defense. All of this must be verified in practice, which requires time and work.

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## 'SOCIALIST NATIONAL DEFENSE THEORY' CITED IN MYSL WOJSKOWA

Warsaw PRZEGLAD OBRONY CYWILNEJ in Polish No 1, Jan 87 p 48

[Article: "Selected Problems In the Theory of the Defense of a Socialist State"]

[Text] The above title is provided in Prof Julian Kaczmarek's article published in MYSL WOJSKOWA, No 9, 1986. In it we read "Under present conditions, each socialist state, and thus Poland also, must pay special attention to its defense. It is an immediate need. Our Constitution expresses this problem formally. Article 6 states that the policies of the Polish People's Republic are guided by the interests of the Polish nation, its sovereignty, independence and security, by the desire for peace and cooperation among nations. This means that our country, like the other socialist states, in addition to many other functions, is also obligated to fulfill its defense function. This function is very broad and encompasses above all all measures to prevent war, multilateral preparations of the state organism to repel likely aggression or to counteract it if a conflict in the interanla as well as external sphere cannot be avoided. In the external sphere, the defense function is defined in our Constitution (Article 33) as the defense of the country and in the internal sphere, as state security."

Prof Kaczmarek formulates the defense problem in four areas: nonscientific knowledge, and thus practical, intuitive knowledge; scientific knowledge (military sciences), military doctrines and practices. Also, in his opinion, in considering defense it is necessary to define the state in which the country may find itself in. In the modern world, considering the possibility of achieving political goals, we have to deal with three states, writes Prof Kaczmarek. They are peace, war and nuclear cataclysm. Concerning this precise requirement to maintain the country's security, the article provides answers to the question: What is the Polish People's Republic modern defense system and is it adequate in the present international situation?

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## INDUSTRIAL REQUIREMENTS, METHODS SET NEW MANAGERIAL AGENDA

East Berlin WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT in German Vol 35 No 2, Feb 87 pp 161-177

[Article appears under the title: "Theoretical and Practical Questions Related to the Further Improvement of Management in Industrial Combines under Conditions of Full-Scale Intensification (Theses)." These theses were prepared by the Council on Economic Management Policy under the direction of Prof Dr Gerd Friedrich for the session held on 28 October 1986 by the GDR Academy of Sciences' Economic Research Council and its Primary Industries Council on Economic Management.]

[Text] Departing from the orientation given by the 11th SED Congress to the industrial combines to establish the broadest basis for the development and application of key technologies, requirements and methods are identified to further improve management in the combines and their subsidiary plants.

First, fundamental processes are explained which result from the stormy development of the productive forces and which markedly influence the entire cycle of intensively extended reproduction and direction indicated how management, organization, and business administration in the combines must cope with these processes. The resultant tasks are registered for the further development of the relatively closed reproduction cycle of combines, with particular emphasis being laid on science and technology, the in-house production of quality-determining supplies, the manufacture of new, high-value consumer durables, a more effective specialization of enterprises, technologies, and in-house production organization. In this connection, new demands are explained that arise with regard to the work of managerial staff, the style and organization of management.

Much attention is paid to the definition of the tasks which evolve above all from the full-scale economic utilization of modern information technologies and the rapid progress of automation and call for the attainment of higher standards in business management.

The theses are concluded with a generalization of experience gathered to date with the introduction of CAD/CAM technologies.

1. In the report of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party at the XIth SED Party Congress, Erich Honecker characterized the essence and content for the economic strategy of the party with a view to the year 2000.

The central theme states that we must "combine the advantages of Socialism even more effectively with the accomplishments of the scientific-technical revolution, which itself has entered a new stage. Microelectronics, modern computer technology, and computer-aided design, project planning, and production control are becoming more and more important as determining factors for the productive capability of any domestic economy. In close interaction with these factors, other key technologies are expanding, such as flexible automatic manufacturing systems, new machining processes, and materials, biotechnology, nuclear energy, and laser technology." (1)

Erich Honecker made reference to the fact that decisions on the growth of labor productivity fall in this field, and we can't pick [our own] speed, given the increasingly rapid international development of productive forces. "This means winning our race with time, getting the jump on important points, and thus achieving high economic and social results." (2)

In this process of struggling for peak performance and the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in production, the combines and their enterprises are assuming a key position. As underlined by the Party Congress, they form the backbone of our planned socialist economy. "It is essential that central state management and planning be combined more and more effectively with the creative activities of the workers and the independent activities of the combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and local government organizations." (3)

At the Economics Conference of the GDR during the Karl Marx Year in 1983, Guenter Mittag stressed the fact that the responsibility for all decisive phases of the reproduction process in [specialized] areas of the domestic economy devolves to the combines. "They combine the decisive capacities in science and technology for the rationalization of their technologies and supply the material that determines quality in order to produce products in the most efficient manner, products which, according to the Plan, are necessary for the needs of the domestic economy, to provide the people with consumer goods, and for export." (4)

The development of the combines embodies the essential steps toward the perfection of socialist production conditions in order to provide more latitude for the dynamics of productive forces. With the development of the productive force of the combines, which to a great extent includes the cycle of intensively expanded reproduction, decisive conditions exist for achieving the qualitatively novel tasks posed by the economic strategy of the party and for ensuring lasting comprehensive intensification.

The basic measures decided upon for the achievement of the resolutions of the XIth SED Party Congress for the qualification of management, planning, and economic accounting specifically strengthen the economic responsibility of the combines and their enterprises for intensively expanded reproduction. Based on the Plan, they offer the combines and their enterprises essential new opportunities for opening up qualitative growth factors for increased productive development, coupled with decreasing costs.

The proven path is characterized by the consolidation of democratic centrism as well as conscious development of synchronization between the need in the

domestic economy for highly efficient economic management, the tasks of the combines and their enterprises, and the interests of the workers. These efforts are being continued in a goal-oriented way, with particular emphasis on the principle of in-house production of materials, providing for more efficient organization of the process of intensively expanded reproduction in the combines. Closely associated with these efforts, the urgent orientation of profit, cost, price, foreign exchange, credit, and interest effects the strengthening of the economic interest of the combines and their enterprises toward high quality, productivity, and efficiency to meet the production needs [of the economy].

Comprehensive application of thorough computer-aided supply-and-demand balancing of materials, equipment, and consumer goods raises to a qualitatively higher level the control of the growing interaction in the domestic economy, coupled with simultaneous increases in the economic responsibility of the combines.

2. Revolutionary changes in science, technology, and production are making qualitatively novel demands of combine management. These demands affect the continued character of the relatively closed reproduction process in each combine and the level of socialistic factory management.

As Erich Honecker indicated at the XIth SED Party Congress, the productive forces associated with the key technologies are distinguished by a higher quality; these factors, combined with the complex automation of production using computer-aided production preparation, management, and planning, "will lead over the course of the next 10 to 15 years in various stages to ever-increasing levels of factory automation." (5) There is no doubt that this new quality in the productive forces also requires a new quality in enterprise management and organization. Complex automation of production and computer-aided production preparation, management, and planning will lead to the closest possible linking of production, information, and management processes.

The introduction of modern information processing technology is proving itself to be a powerful lever for augmenting the productive force of scientific-technical potential and for accelerating the overall reproduction process. Finally, the efficiency of complex automation and computer-aided production preparation and management must be ensured throughout the entire level of socialist factory management and organization.

It is primarily the stormy development of productive forces that characterizes the planned continuation of the process of socialization of production and labor. In this regard, the essential influences on the development of the entire cycle of intensively expanded reproduction in the combines derives from the following processes:

-- The removal of the range of production has become the primary form taken by the competitive struggle in the world market and [has also become] a basic condition for satisfying growing demands in the domestic economy. This trend contributes additional impulses to shorten [production] cycles and accelerate the spread of scientific-technical innovations. Both domestic and foreign consumers are increasingly making high demands on functional characteristics



and product quality in the comprehensive sense of the word. Peak scientific-technical performance, as expressed in new products and technologies, constitute the decisive source for higher efficiency and productivity. This is also the primary channel for increased upgrading of the energy sources and raw materials used and for satisfying the needs of the people and the domestic economy, as well as doing a better job of meeting export requirements both quantitatively and qualitatively, with a more favorable cost/profit ratio.

-- The acceleration of scientific-technical progress, in particular the complex application of key technologies, leads to growing production dynamics as well as increased economic interaction on the national and international scale. Control of the dynamics and the complexity of the renewal processes taking place in the combines in conjunction with long-term national and international scientific-technical and economic cooperation demands a great deal from combine management. Each combine and enterprise bears a growing responsibility to the domestic economy and their current business partners for the quality and the scientific-technical level of their products, for the reliability of their scientific-technical and economic cooperation, and for reliability in meeting delivery deadlines. Under current conditions of rapid development in production forces, highly efficient international specialization and cooperation in production can only be achieved in association with the further development of products and production processes oriented toward the highest scientific-technical and economic parameters. Our combines and enterprises are developing direct relationships with partners in the USSR and other countries in the Council of Mutual Economic Aid within the framework of our domestic economic plans based on agreements and production contracts. It is precisely in this area that we are dealing with the kind of tasks that will allow us to achieve a peak international level in the shortest possible amount of time.

-- Under the influence of scientific-technical progress and of limited resources, consumer needs are undergoing further strong differentiation. The number of specialized customer requirements is increasing. Among other things, this leads to a tangible decrease in the size of production runs accompanied by simultaneous expansion in the range of products in numerous branches of processing industries. Traditional models for enterprise specialization are based on the assumption that product selection will become increasingly narrowed, with growing piece numbers per product; these models aren't valid [under current conditions]. If an enterprise or country is going to be capable of competing internationally, it must be capable of supplying a wide assortment of products and of reacting promptly to special customer requirements; these are becoming the essential characteristics of an efficient, demand-oriented reproduction process.

-- In light of flexible automation, the so-called law of mass production becomes purely relative. This law is based on the premise that high piece numbers of identical products are the primary means for minimizing production costs. Technologically speaking, this concept corresponds to rigidly automated assembly lines that are difficult or almost impossible to change over. Flexible automation makes it possible to obtain the same economic effect by minimizing set-up or change-over times for similar products, which means that this is a technological concept for expanding product range and cutting back on the size of production runs, while still maintaining economical cost

control. At the same time this produces new possibilities for combining mass production and individual parts production. Besides, flexible automation creates favorable conditions for introducing new product generations into production in shorter periods of time with a given fixed assets inventory.

-- Rapid renewal of the product range in mechanical engineering is leading to increased "moral depreciation" [loss in the value of older capital goods as a result of technical advances in new machine design] in existing fixed assets, particularly for machine tools. There are limitations on the extent to which this moral depreciation can be counteracted by replacing the means of production. It is proving to be more economical to replace controls, drives and/or workpiece conveyor equipment, and dies, and to take similar actions aimed essentially at bringing existing equipment up to current standards. The modernization of existing machines and equipment is becoming the primary form for the reproduction of fixed assets. These procedures change the responsibility of both the user and the manufacturer of the machines and equipment for the planned reproduction of fixed assets funds.

-- In many cases, computer-aided production planning and management has proven to be an important prerequisite for fully exhausting the economic possibilities of flexible production automation.

In particular, the development of CAD/CAM systems will increasingly become a prerequisite if we are to keep pace in the area of product innovation, specific customer requirements, and internationally prevalent new product preparation deadlines. The economic effects of modern information processing techniques are primarily oriented in the direction of significantly increased labor productivity with regards to information processing itself, considerable reduction of production planning [times] and of the production cycle, qualitative improvement in production documentation, better utilization of capacity, and decreased inventories using computer-aided production control.

3. The basic thought that has always governed the process of combine formation has been the combination of reproduction processes that belong together organically from the standpoint of the reproduction process within the domestic economy in order to ensure the closest connection between science, production, and sales. This concept gains current importance on a qualitatively higher plane: in order to structure the combines as the broadest base for economically efficient development and application of the key technologies, for effective production renewal, and for rapid reaction to changing requirements, it is necessary to strengthen all the facets of each combine that are necessary for achieving these goals and to structure all phases of the reproduction process as effectively as possible. (6) With their scientific-technical capabilities, they must increasingly achieve peak performance comparable to international standards.

For the scientific-technical areas of the combines this means:

-- They must build up branch-specific basic research and continue to develop economically sound cooperative relationships with the institutions of the Academy of Sciences and the university system in order to generate the kind of scientific leading edge necessary for revolutionary changes in product, process, and technological development, and to make this kind of innovative change practically effective;

-- They must use computer-aided work stations in research and development, design, project planning, and technology in order to generate the kind of conditions that will considerably increase the efficiency of their scientific-technical potential;

-- They must build up capacities for the comprehensive application of micro-electronics and modern information technology in their own reproduction process;

-- They must improve the proportionate relationship between research and development capacities and the capacity to transfer scientific-technical results to production in order to achieve the necessary high renewal rates and the corresponding shortening of the research and development-production-sales cycle.

In order to ensure intensively expanded reproduction based on key technologies, in-house production of supplies that are critical to quality is of principle importance. From 1981-1985 in the overall production of manufacturing equipment for the printing industry, it was possible to increase the percentage of machines with microelectronic equipment from 27 to 60%, and similar increases of 12 to 45% were achieved for textile machines. This being true, we can attribute these accomplishments primarily to the fact that the printing combine Polygraph and the textiles combine Textima created the essential prerequisites for this development in their own reproduction process by building up the enterprises Polygraph Electronics and Textima Electronics. In the last few years, combines like Forming Technology and Textima have allotted up to 40% of their investment assets to ensure the proportionate relationship between prefabrication and finished product manufacturing. These funds contributed to the direct preparation of material-technical conditions in the enterprises so that they could include product-specific material deliveries in their production program, and they contributed to the rationalization of final-product production. Based on the model of the Schwedter initiative, these efforts were aimed at gaining manpower for the development and manufacture of specific [previously] out-sourced products.

Analogous to the proportioning of the scientific-technical potential, the assumption and expansion of in-house production of quality-critical supplies is determined in the combines by the requirements of complex renewal processes and by the tempo of scientific-technical progress. These factors dictate that for maximum success, the development and production of final products and certain sub-assemblies and components should take place under one roof. In-house production of formerly out-sourced materials that are critical to quality control is a basic requirement if enterprises are going to be able to react rapidly to changing requirements.

In order to control the renewal processes, the quantitative--but above all the qualitative--development of the means of rationalization in the combines is becoming a pivotal point. Whether we are dealing with the development of flexible automated manufacturing lines in order to modernize existing equipment, the necessary supplementation of existing fixed assets inventories in conjunction with the introduction of a new product generation into production, or special tests and measurement technologies, these efforts all require at the very least some involvement in the construction of the means for

rationalization. Each combine is confronted with the task of developing its own system for constructing the means of rationalization so that it can achieve the primary aspects related to both the modernization of their fixed assets and the introduction of new products. In many combines, in-house construction of the means of rationalization has become a decisive means of covering the investment costs for equipment needs. It is a decisive link in the chain for the materialization of many scientific-technical achievements. It provides important prerequisites for unified product and process development as part of fixed assets reproduction, and particularly with regard to the conditions of flexible automation, it provides an important link between traditional producers of capital goods and the individual consumer, the user of machines and equipment.

Thus the combines bear the responsibility for modernization and reconstruction in the form of quantitative, but primarily qualitative, growth in the construction of the means of rationalization. In conjunction with this function, the combines are developing financial funds for whose management and application they bear the full responsibility. Based on the Plan, the combines are independently responsible for applying these investment funds, which derive in part from amortization funds and in part from earned net profit, thus the extent of the funds is directly dependent on performance in fulfilling the Plan. Thus management of the funds for modernization and reconstruction, plus the growing opportunity to increase performance, are based on these factors. In this way--combined with an effective injection of credit, interest, and other measures--the unity of material and financial planning is firmly grounded in the area of fixed assets reproduction as well. The decisive, forward-looking turn of the combines and their enterprises toward modernization and reconstruction--using in-house construction of the means for rationalization and their own building capacity as their primary source of investment funds--is thus strengthened not only by the specifications of the Plan, but also by economical accounting practices in the combines and enterprises.

The higher quality of scientific-technical labor and the application of key technologies must be tangibly manifested in the production of new, high-value technical-industrial consumer goods. In this regard, the XIth SED Party Congress made demands that equally affect both the traditional consumer goods combines and the combines that are primarily involved in the manufacture of capital goods: The entire domestic economy must increase its involvement in the production of consumer goods over a broad range to meet market needs, in high quality and sufficient piece numbers, but at lower costs. This is an important facet of the responsibility of the combines. Each combine must create and expand high-performance capacities to achieve these goals. Based on the highly economic results of science and technology and in conjunction with the changing needs of the people, 30 to 40% of the products in the consumer goods production should be renewed every year.

The dynamics of market demand, as well as the need to renew production and apply the key technologies, are leading numerous combines to look for new solutions in the area of specialized enterprises, technology, and production organization. It has been and continues to be necessary in these areas to create the preconditions for accelerating the renewal of the production assortment, for achieving significant shifts in product lines using existing



capacities and with minimal difficulty, for reacting more rapidly to specific customer requirements, and for introducing design and technological changes into production effectively and with short lead times. As a rule this requires the implementation of clear, logical relationships in the unity between product and process development and the investment of additional effort to assure the material-technical aspects of transfer processes (performance capacity of Sample Building, Testing, Engineering and Pilot-Project departments, as well as production equipment and the construction of the means for rationalization. Paths are being explored for introducing modular and strictly standardized product design in order to counteract the diminished size of production runs for finished products and the explosion of the parts range. This trend is aimed at creating the possibility for central manufacture of components and sub-assemblies. In no small number of cases, it is necessary to create the facilities in some cases for parallel manufacturing in several combine enterprises of certain parts in a product line. Efforts are being made to open up new ways for the organic connection of the mass production of standardized products and sub-assemblies coupled with detail parts production in accordance with special customer requirements.

The process associated with the development of modern productive forces for the continued socialization of production is taking place in the combines, primarily through the development of the material structure of the relatively closed reproduction process. The critical factor is the capability of each combine to innovate products and technologies within internationally prevalent deadlines, to react flexibly to changing demand and market structures, and in principle to improve the cost/earnings ratio.

4. High demands are placed on combine management that they assure that all personnel, material-technical, economic, and social conditions be met so that each combine will continue to come to terms with the standards for efficiency and performance set by the economic strategy of the party. The Directive of the XIth SED Party Congress for the Five Year Plan for the Development of the Domestic Economy of the GDR from 1986-1990 is oriented toward:

- Even more effective development of the possibilities inherent in the combines for comprehensive intensification over the long term through continued refinement of management, planning, and economic accounting;
- More effectively uniting the advantages of uniform central management in the combined potentials present in the combines with continued enhancement of the independent economic responsibility of the enterprises in the combine based on the Plan;
- Further development of democratic centrism in the combines in order to ensure a full range of democratic participation by the workers in the management, planning, and implementing of production in socialist competition in association with the solution of the complex economic tasks assigned by the Plan;
- The efficient mobilization their own performance reserves through complex comparison of performance, the qualification of economic analysis, and the application of proven methods of socialist factory management;

-- Concentration of management activity on the part of the combine general directors, particularly with respect to the organic link between science and production.

The dynamic development of productive forces requires high quality analytical conceptual work in the combines in order to prepare for and make far-reaching decisions, primarily for the development and introduction of key technologies, in order to formulate renewal processes with the appropriate targeting angle, and to structure and prepare collectives in a timely fashion for the development and introduction of new technologies and products. To the same degree, operational management faces the growing challenge to guarantee the fulfillment of the Plan, to increase production continuity, to fulfill production contracts with domestic and foreign customers without exception, to accelerate reproduction, and to cut order turn-around times. The only way to actually achieve the projected and planned economic effects and to lay the groundwork for increased output is by maintaining the unity of qualified, forward-thinking labor and logical operational process management.

Any enterprise must possess a fully capable management collective if it is going to be able to meet its domestic economic responsibility through the forced introduction of key technologies. Good results will be achieved in those areas where enterprise management promptly assumes unified positions on qualitatively novel tasks, new techniques and technology, and the necessary new factory and production organization associated with these factors. The enterprise director is personally responsible for seeing to it that managers guide the economic processes politically, act in a uniform manner, present problems and solutions openly and honestly, confer with the collective, introduce any necessary corrective measures promptly and carry them out logically. For their part, the managers must fully recognize their personal responsibility for the tasks that have been assigned to them. Particularly when dealing with complex projects, numerous tasks present themselves simultaneously; they must be clearly prioritized and addressed, and strict management, organization, accounting, and supervision are required in order to ensure their fulfillment. Lapses are unavoidable if the management hierarchy is overrun by a mentality preoccupied with budgetary tracks, attempts to "draw the line" between departments, and petty conflicts between management areas. Such factors can only impede cooperative interaction to achieve mutual, non-bureaucratic solutions to entrenched problems.

In order to come to terms with these new requirements, the enterprise itself can and must develop an appropriate management style and organization, both on the general management and the middle management levels. Success in achieving our economic strategy in the combines and enterprises will be determined by creative, dedicated, and disciplined action on the part of the workers and their collectives, through qualified management activity, and through further development of the leadership role of the working class party.

One of the principle concerns of party leadership activity is the central importance of human beings as the main productive force, and our primary task is to improve the satisfaction of human needs through logical implementation of policies. To these ends we must generate increased willingness to perform through the logical implementation of the performance principle, ensure that the workers are qualified to meet the high requirements people have to face,

and thus to open up renewed sources of growth for economic development. Erich Honecker has repeatedly made reference to the fact that precisely during the transition to broad application of the latest technology, management attention to people, their capabilities, interests and needs, and their thoughts and suggestions must be especially great. In this regard, the political responsibility of the manager is also expanding. His capability and operating style are to a great degree responsible for determining whether and to what extent the enterprise will be successful during the transitional process in combining social needs with the interests of the collective and of the individual worker and in leading the collective to higher performance. His professional competence and persuasive powers, his ability to motivate and stimulate the collective to high performance, and to organize a smooth work flow gain in importance, particularly under the conditions of dynamic economic development. The necessity for daily operational management of efforts to fulfill the Plan, plus the simultaneous need to prepare and implement long-term decisions, poses high demands on operational organization and the working methods of the manager.

Peak performance in science and technology, control of key technologies, implementation of a high production renewal rate, and increased upgrading of the energy sources and raw materials used are associated with new requirements for the development and utilization of social working faculties and particularly of intellectual potential. Specifically in this context, Erich Honecker has noted that the responsibility for training new personnel is growing, particularly with respect to skilled workers and on-the-job training in the combines. (7) The introduction of new technologies, the further development of the product range in mechanical engineering, the development of microelectronics and its applications, as well as increased upgrading in the metallurgical and chemical industries, and the qualitative development of consumer goods production lead to new demands on labor and new job content, and to a growing degree require the acquisition of workers for new tasks. These factors are associated with essential changes in the working and living conditions of the workers. New attitudes toward work and new behaviors are becoming necessary because the quality of the products and the efficiency of production are increasingly dependent on both high scientific-technical performance and qualified, conscientious work in every job--from research to customer service. Comprehensive socialist rationalization makes high demands. In this area organic improvement of work cycles, modernization of existing technology, and renewal of the production process are combined with saving labor time, increasing labor quality, and improving labor conditions.

Based on this process, positive management experience gains particular importance for further training of management personnel, initial and on-the-job training of new personnel, and of personnel reserves. The primary concerns in this area include:

- The working methods of the manager at the head of the economic unit (recognition of their increased responsibility, projecting and implementing ambitious goals, work with supervisory personnel and the collectives in the organization of daily plan fulfillment, and the implementation of complex renewal processes);

- Relations between the manager and the collective (structuring the collective within complex renewal processes, the example presented by the manager, development of a performance-oriented collective climate, growing responsibility for the utilization of technology and maintenance of technological discipline);
- Management tasks for the development and utilization of social working faculties (job-related qualification and job assignment, application of working faculties to take the best advantage of worker qualifications, acquisition of manpower for new tasks), and in particular the utilization of intellectual potential (conditions for labor and collective creativity, support for the renewal movement, organization of scientific-technical work);
- The effective utilization of the socialist principle of work performance (productive wages based on scientific labor organization and the assignment of characteristic performance ratings, object-related forms of variable stimulation, and other activities);
- The coordination of social organizations (trade union, Free German Youth, the Chamber of Technology) under the leadership of the party organization for the solution of economic problems in the combines and combine enterprises;
- Content-related orientation and effective leadership of socialist competition, complex comparison of performance according to qualitative growth factors and the assurance of broad participation by the workers in the management and planning of the combines and their enterprises.

5. Three important aspects play a special role for the management, planning, and organization of labor during the entire project preparation phase of the reproduction process in a combine:

a) One characteristic feature of current economic development is the rapid change taking place in the demand and marketing structures for many branches of industry, particularly under the influence of scientific and technical progress. In order to conform to these conditions in the international market as well as to meet domestic needs, it is absolutely necessary to ensure logical, demand-oriented management of the entire reproduction process in the combine. Exact leading-edge knowledge of the development of consumer needs, market and sales conditions, and the basic tendencies prevalent in scientific-technical development constitutes a prerequisite for setting well-grounded economic goals in research and development and for production planning in accordance with the market and [consumer] demand. Market research and scientific-technical prognostication must be combined in a decision-oriented information system for structuring the production program. Close, product-related interaction between scientific-technical potential and the sales area represents a decisive starting point for demand-oriented management of the reproduction process.

High renewal rates and a short-term transition to new product generations makes it necessary to conduct product development and market preparation parallel with and closely connected with one another over the entire



production planning period. Without timely application research, customer service, and sales argumentation, new products are thrust into an unprepared market, which has unfavorable effects on production start-up.

Consequently, in addition to performance specifications in the area of science and technology, a number of combines have started working out product-related sales concepts or "performance specifications for marketing activities." By coordinating the sales and research and development areas with regard to application and the development of product assortment, the conditions must be created to allow for the optimum adaptation of products to differentiated consumer requirements, thus arriving at an active supply position.

b) Each combine is faced with the task of doing the best possible job of organizing the entire process of production and the rapid utilization of new scientific-technical knowledge. The demands that evolve out of this situation reflect several levels of activity, including: the quality of scientific-technical prognostication, the development and confirmation of appropriate goals in scientific and technical performance specifications, and logical management of the collective doing the job in a way that supports initiative and creativity while at the same time fulfilling the job assignments and meeting deadlines. Ensuring short development and transitional lead-times requires a high degree of parallel effort in the individual areas involved in the scientific-technical production planning process. Special management attention is required with regard to deadline-related material-technical assurance of the renewal processes--including even the investments required--and timely preparation of the production collective for the new technologies and products. The basic methodological, instrumental apparatus for the management and planning of scientific and technical [projects] has essentially come of age in the last few years, beginning with the regulations for the Plan for Science and Technology, as well as the work done with government production contracts, and including the renewal permit, performance specifications, and the formulation of agreements between combines and scientific-technical organizations and institutes.

Our main concern is centered on the processes that are structured with this instrumentation and the tasks that have to be solved, for instance, the processing of ambitious economic and scientific-technical goals, the motivation and stimulation of the collective to high creative performance in research and development, and the coordination of their activity. In the last few years task and process-oriented forms of organization and management have increasingly proven their worth, making it possible to direct the responsibility of the collective and manager involved more strongly toward the final results of the renewal process in question, as well as to structure material stimulation dependent on the economic results.

c) The introduction of CAD/CAM solutions has assumed priority importance for the rapid introduction of scientific-technical knowledge into production and the radical reduction of lead-time for design and technological production planning, which can amount to 60% of the entire production cycle in the case of short-run production in mechanical engineering. Consequently advanced data processing users have been successful in reducing throughput times considerably in the production planning area. However, at the same time this has necessitated the restructuring of cooperation between design, technology, and

production based on computer-aided work stations. This process requires the implementation of a high degree of parallel effort between design, technology, and production management, and involves early introduction of those parts into production that determine the total throughput time of a product in the manufacturing process. With further acceleration of the reproduction process and the introduction of modern information technology in scientific-technical production planning, management faces tangibly increased demands to control the complexity of the renewal process and ensure the coordination of research and development and of scientific-technical production planning as a whole with all other areas of reproduction. Thus it is no accident that the stormy development of CAD/CAM technology has initiated a heated international discussion on the application of logistical principles in the structure of the overall flow of products, out-sourced parts, and materials. Reducing the time spent in project planning, design, and engineering, particularly as a result of CAD solutions, requires a reduction in the overall process in order to be actually able to realize shorter order and delivery turn-around times.

Demand-oriented management of the reproduction process is associated with close, product-related cooperation between sales and the research and development area; management of the scientific-technical potential for high economic results is connected with task and process-oriented forms of organization throughout and beyond all phases of production planning; and the effective introduction of modern information processing techniques involves the possibility of accessing all data relevant to a product or process beyond the limits of a given departmental area. In socialist factory management, all these factors contribute to the increasing importance of product and process-oriented forms of organization and management in addition to or based on existing functional labor specialization among departments in the enterprise. Thus Guenter Mittag has emphasized the fact that it is considerably more effective to bring personnel from science and technology, engineering, production, sales, and customer service directly together in order to process a job order in the shortest possible time instead of letting it work its way through all the various departments. We must make increased efforts to organize our work with a product-related orientation, based on the existing management organization and with full recognition of personal responsibility. (8) (A marginal note in this regard: one of the revolutionary effects of modern information processing techniques on the existing factory management system is precisely the fact that the rapid availability of product and process-related data regardless of the department where they originated neutralizes rigid labor specialization among the individual functional plant management areas. Integrated solutions through data processing make it possible to schedule product-based coordination of timing cycles much more exactly, and to determine, schedule, and control production, sales, and materials management more precisely.

In the area of scientific management, the importance of analyses and the generalization of practical experience is growing with reference to:

- Forms and methods for logical, demand-oriented management of the entire reproduction process in the combines;
- Management determination of economic goals for renewal processes;

-- Ways to refine the cooperative interaction of science and technology within the combine and beyond the limits of the combine;

-- Management methods and forms of organization that support the control of complex renewal processes and reduce transition periods;

-- Refinement of instruments and methods for socialist factory management, above all cost work-ups, in-house management accounting, and factory analysis for even more effectively applying the principle of in-house production of the means for efficient structuring of the intensively expanded reproduction process.

6. Essential reserves for increasing efficiency and accelerating the reproduction process are available in the areas of production organization, cooperation, and materials acquisition. This process must be studied in more depth, because specifically with regard to the economic need to reduce order turn-around time, it is apparent that numerous enterprises have not yet devoted the necessary attention the problem, especially in the areas of engineering and production management. Frequently reaction time in the cooperative relationships between suppliers and consumers is not fast enough when demand conditions change, and the possibilities for efficient cooperation between the manufacturer and the end-user are not generally satisfactorily exhausted. However, manufacturers and suppliers are not the only ones whose negligence prevents additional economizing in the reproduction process: inadequate coordination between sales, production, and material planning on the part of customers frequently lead to avoidable excess inventories of supplies and materials that are urgently needed in the domestic economy.

In order to achieve flexibility in production and sales and the necessary reduction in order turn-around times, we must systematically employ analyses and model calculations to determine the corrective measures for rationalizing production and perfecting organization in order to allow for improved proportionate relationships, increased production continuity, and accelerated production throughput. In particular, we must do a better job structuring material flow and alleviate unplanned downtime. Some of these solutions can take place at the combine level: expansion of centralized production, capacities for product-specific deliveries, central inventory maintenance of special materials and replacement part items, prefabrication of sub-assemblies and detail parts to form a materials management reserve for speedy execution of rush orders. Other efforts can be handled on the combine enterprise level: rationalization of prefabrication stages, clear definition of objectives for plant maintenance, adaptation of shipping procedures and the overall transport, handling, and warehousing process to changed production and sales conditions. Controlling qualitative changes in the product program, engineering, and the production sequence requires increasingly complex organizational solutions to ensure the continuous flow of parts and sub-assemblies under new conditions, to improve the proportionate relationship between prefabrication and assembly, and to support improved control of machine scheduling, throughput planning, well-balanced capacity utilization, material readiness, production equipment, and the organization of inventory management and other support processes. Without a doubt, the key to this problem lies in computer-aided production

planning and control and flexible automation, which can lead to extensive integration of primary and support processes in the individual manufacturing areas. Dealing with existing related organizational tasks and establishing the conditions [required to solve these problems] is definitely a unique assignment that goes considerably beyond the direct introduction of modern information technology. This is all the more evident because the effectiveness of a whole series of CAD/CAM solutions will be immediately negated if the entire process--from materials management to sales--is not oriented toward shortening the cycle.

Production flexibility and acceleration of the reproduction process entails fine-tuned, seamless cooperation between finished product manufacturers and suppliers, beginning with research and development on through production to sales. Efforts for improved utilization of the possibilities offered in this area by socialist production conditions must concentrate primarily on:

- Heavier utilization of proven forms of cooperation throughout the entire production planning phase. The goal is to reduce start-up lead times through mutual efforts in order to create the conditions for well-planned production start-up of high-quality products and to ensure rapid achievement of peak production;
- Coordination of procedures for determining demand and production planning. These efforts will provide for the essential conditions needed to reduce order turn-around times through stable decisions on production assortment;
- Improved exchange of information between final product manufacturers and suppliers in order to facilitate prompt reaction throughout the entire co-operating chain in the event of changing demand and marketing situations;
- Mutual economizing in the areas of inventory management and shipping as an essential precondition for accelerating the reproduction process and targeted expansion of systems for implementing production-controlled material deliveries.

Implementing production continuity and flexibility under conditions involving rapid product turnover, decreased lot sizes, and significantly reduced order turn-around times makes new demands on materials and inventory management, primarily with regard to inventory dynamics and structure. This involves the relationship between material supplies, unfinished products, and finished products in the enterprises, as well as economically efficient inventory management on the part of suppliers, the capital goods trade, and consumer. In order to improve inventory percentages on the domestic economy scale, we are striving to increase supplies in supplier enterprises and in the capital goods trade at the cost of supplies with the consumers, while at the same time decreasing overall inventory. In order to implement this process, we need increased quality in the uniformity between the plan, the materials balance, and the production contract. Refining the organization of the factory manufacturing process as well as sales and supply relationships requires that we pay increased attention to the kinds of questions that are closely related to accelerating the entire reproduction process in the combine. We must observe:



- The consequences related to the development of modern productive forces, particularly resulting from the introduction of information technology and flexible automation for the entire organization system and the operative management and control of production;
- Proven management methods for assuring production continuity;
- Ways and methods for improving cooperative interaction between finished product manufacturers and suppliers;
- Refinement of the material balance (including setting up computer-aided materials management work stations), ensuring uniformity between the Plan, the material balance, and the production contract at the level of the combine and its enterprises.

There is no question that the efficiency standards for the second half of the 80's will require higher demands with regard to the horizontal and vertical coordination of the reproduction process within and between the combines. Product-related forms of management and product team work take on just as much importance as computer-aided material balancing and the rapid expansion of systems for production-controlled material delivery. Growing weight will be exerted on twofold forms of territorial cooperation and territorial rationalization--on beyond the boundaries of industrial branches and combines. Important reserves are available in just these areas, not in the least for the rapid expansion of the key technologies, for goal-oriented qualification of personnel exchange, and the exchange of experience, for mutual assistance in mobilizing additional resources, and for better utilization of working families in interaction with further improvements in working and living conditions.

A particularly weighty consideration is the utilization of new possibilities offered by modern information technology to introduce computer-aided balancing in the area of all industrial ministries, comprehensively from the state planning commission to the ministries down to the combines. This would provide for improved control of the growing interrelationships in the domestic economy as well as more flexible structuring of the entire planning process for the domestic economy. It will become possible to qualify decisions on the supply/demand balance with regard to requirements in the domestic economy and to react more effectively and more operatively to changes resulting from the implementation of the Plan.

7. We must open up an important potential for efficiency through the introduction of information technology in the combines and the enterprises. This involves a deep-reaching process, in the course of which all the work within the combine system--from design to technological preparation to manufacturing and sales--will be thoroughly transformed to achieve maximum labor productivity and acceleration of the entire system. In the next few years studies on the problems associated with preparing equipment and personnel for new operations, on changes in factory and production organization, and on refining the entire system of socialist factory management in the combines will play a great role in economic research. "We are not interested in simply 'grafting' CAD/CAM technology to existing structures and operating methods in the

combines and enterprises, but rather in using it as a catalyst to achieve basic change in the entire operating procedures of the combines and enterprises and to attain basic acceleration of the process of intensively expanded reproduction in its decisive phases. Hence in principle we need an economically grounded approach to the introduction and utilization of CAD/CAM technology." (9) As Guenter Mittag has explained further, we have to increase the productive force of human labor considerably in order to come to terms with the law of the economy of time and to shorten the production cycle, to decrease material costs, to produce higher newly created value per working hour and per unit of raw material and energy, and finally to heighten the intensively expanded reproduction of the domestic economy of the GDR on a new material-technical basis. (10)

Available experience indicates that the effectiveness of the CAD/CAM solutions we want to introduce is in a great degree dependent on our success in:

- Carrying out the selection and introduction of information and computer technology according to a well-thought-out total concept integrated into the strategic development concept of the combine (upgrading concept) in order to ensure critical efficiency-related performance and management process, the ability to integrate isolated solutions, and the compatibility of technology and software;
- Organizing the systematic upgrading of personnel qualifications, timely communication of knowledge and skills, and particularly job-related introduction of technology;
- Ensuring the development of the necessary software capacity in the combines, coupled with cooperation in creating software and maximum follow-up utilization of existing software solutions;
- Combining computer-aided solutions in production planning and production control with flexible automation in production;
- Creating all the organizational preconditions for efficient utilization of information technology.

There is no doubt that the main impulses for organizational refinement and raising the level of factory management in the combines emanates from the introduction of modern information and computer technology, combined with corresponding new demands on management and planning. Important organizational aspects include the following areas; the implementation of some of them is associated with considerable expenditure of labor:

- Job-related introduction of information technology leads to changes in labor specialization and traditional operating cycles at the direct user level. We must take these factors into account by organizing the work involved, clearly assigning responsibility, redefining job content, etc.
- Automated information processing places significantly higher demands on data reliability, data maintenance, and the creation of data banks.
- The multivalent utilization of software, indeed, of existing user solutions, is predicated on extensive unification of the primary organization.

- Through solutions involving automated information processing require organizational solutions that are compatible with automation in all affected areas. Interfaces, access to data, and their multivalent utilization must be exactly defined.
- The development of integrated systems provides new possibilities for expanding the specialized area-related organization through product and process-related forms of management and organization, which must be logically pursued in the interest of accelerating the reproduction process.

Multifaceted procedures for increasing the level of factory management (for instance with regard to sales and supply processes, management, planning, and organization) are becoming essential in order prevent the time savings achieved through the automation of subordinate information processing procedures from being canceled out by the time it takes for other processes. Finally, the introduction of modern information technology must also contribute to making high quality economic decisions in the shortest possible time.

#### ENDNOTES

(1) "Report for the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party at the Xth SED Party Congress. (Foreword: H. Henken, Dietz Publishing, Berlin 1986, p 49.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid, p 44.

(4) "The Economic Strategy of the Party--a Clear Concept for Further Growth," Dietz Publishing, Berlin 1987, p 18.

(5) "Report for the Central Committee ..." op cit, p 28.

(6) The relationship between rapid development of productive forces and continued development of the relatively slowed reproduction process in the combine occupies an important position with the general directors of the combine and the party organization of the Central Committee in all the seminars of the SED Central Committee. See in this regard: "Preparing for the Xth Party Congress with High Performance," Dietz Publishing Berlin 1985, p 47 ff; "Qualitatively New Steps toward High Performance," Dietz Publishing, Berlin 1986, p 52 ff.

(7) See "Report for the Central Committee ..." op cit, p 46.

(8) See "Preparing for the Xth Party Congress with High Performance," Dietz Publishing Berlin 1985, p 71 f.

(9) E. Mittag, "Qualitatively New Steps toward High Performance," Dietz Publishing, Berlin 1986, p 94.

(10) See Ibid, p 84 ff.

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## PART 1ST QUARTER ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE REFLECTS SEVERE WINTER

Magazin: SOZIALISTISCHE ZEITUNG In German 7 Apr 87 p 25

(Foot) East Berlin--This past severe winter, not surprisingly, has adversely affected the GDR economy as well. According to statistical data which has now been released, for the first quarter of 1987, none of the most important economic targets for this year's economic plan have been fulfilled. All the same, as the official press release stated, "thanks to the greater effort on the part of the workers" a "further productivity increase was achieved." So in March there was a 5-percent increase in the produced national income, which in Western terms is roughly equivalent to the gross national product. Of course, for the entire year 4.5 is envisioned. Industrial production increased 4 percent--4.6 percent is planned.

These official statements regarding the two figures for national income and industrial production admittedly do not say much, since they concern--and this is a departure from the GDR Office for Statistics' usual practice for quarterly reporting--this time only the month of March. The reason for this limitation is not clear. On the other hand, the figures for net production, labor productivity, and prime cost reduction for the economy overall, as well as for the individual branches are given for all three months together. So, in the first quarter, net production grew by 6.7 percent (annual plan: 9.0 percent), labor productivity by 7.1 percent (8.6 percent) and the costs per M100 of commodity production were decreased by 1.4 percent (minus 2.3 percent).

The net production for the coal and energy sector, as a result, increased by a mere 2.3 percent, while the labor productivity increased by only 1 percent; there was even an increase in prime costs of 0.3 percent. Net production for the chemicals industry climbed by a total of 3 percent, labor productivity increased by 2.9 percent; the prime costs even climbed as high as 1.5 percent. With this, the coal and energy sector along with the chemicals industry showed the poorest performance among the GDR's economic sectors. However, in the GDR media there was assurance that delivery of energy and combustibles had been guaranteed for both the economy and for the populace. This was made possible, moreover, thanks to the "support of helpers from the armed forces"; the monthly quotas had supposedly been over-fulfilled.



On the other side, the GDR statistics for the electro-technology/electronics sector reported a 12.9 percent increase in net production, while labor productivity increased by 13.7 percent and prime costs decreased by 3.6 percent. With this, the electro-technology/electronics sector is at the top of the success ladder. On the consumer side, the volume of retail trade increased by 3.9 percent and net workers' income showed a 3.5 percent increase. This just barely meets the planned annual rate. Figures for foreign trade are not contained in the GDR's quarterly statistics.

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CSO: 2300/281

## ZAGREB PAPER CALLS FOR CHANGES IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE SYSTEM

Zagreb VJESNIK (SEDAM DANA supplement) in Serbo-Croatian 4 Apr 87 p 7

[Article by Zvonko Gajski: "Exporting Ambitions in Danger"]

[Text] The prize question for the federal government is this: What more must happen for people to realize that the exporting ambitions for this year cannot be realized with the present foreign exchange system and measures of economic policy? Or, put more accurately, why postpone facing the fact that under the present business conditions the export economy cannot maintain even last year's (poor) export results, much less achieve the 4.5-percent growth rate of exports envisaged by the Resolution? The justification for addressing the question where we have indicated lies in the obligation assumed (toward the end of last year) by the FEC to analyze the impact of the measures embodying the system and the measures of economic policy on the export trends in the 1st quarter and also in the statement made by the chairman of the federal government that everything that has not confirmed itself in practice will be changed.

The indicators on the trend of export toward the end of January and February have issued a warning that there are many things that should have been changed even yesterday. Nor are the most recent figures on foreign economic relations a bit more cheerful: from 1 January to 23 March total Yugoslav exports amounted to \$1,849 million, which is 12.7 percent less than in the same period of last year.

Many people say that the export minus would have been still more alarming if a new statistical method had not been introduced in computing the value of exports. Another disturbing datum concerns the simultaneous drop of 19 percent in Yugoslav imports, and the largest drop was seen in imports of raw materials and production supplies—for the production of exports.

#### Foreign Exchange Illiquidity

The car on the incline has not been stopped, nor have corrections been made in the meantime in the measures of economic policy: the more rapid slide of the dinar, higher priority for active exporters in making foreign payments, stricter oversight of the foreign exchange market. These changes, as exporters see it, just like the changes in the Foreign Exchange Law made

toward the end of last year, do not alter the essence of the foreign exchange system. To the greatest degree it still remains a system of administrative distribution of the right to import and make payment abroad, while at the same time there is no economic coercion to export and no motivation for better exporting results based on income.

The causes of last year's stagnation of exports, which occurred in spite of the important measures of the FEC to stimulate production for export and in spite of the favorable external conditions (the low price of petroleum, the drop in the value of the dollar, lower interest rates, a 3.5-percent growth of world trade) are seen in the unsuitability of the foreign exchange system for the more difficult economic conditions in the country, especially in the context of the high rate of inflation. Instead of increased exports, large disturbances are occurring in the functioning of the foreign exchange market, and foreign exchange illiquidity is occurring, which is becoming still more aggravated at the beginning of this business year.

Thus basic banks in SR Croatia, for example, entered 1987 with unmet obligations to the National Bank amounting to \$57 million, with more than \$70 million of payment orders which have not been executed, with applications for new lines of credit in the amount of \$255 million, and with a short-term credit debt that has not yet been recorded. This kind of universal foreign exchange illiquidity in which the settlement of foreign debts is postponed for several months is actually a time bomb in the republic's export plans. The fact that from 1 January to 23 March of this year SR Croatia had a more favorable export-import balance than the national average (the drop in exports was only 5.7 percent) is only an appearance made possible because ship deliveries were twice as great as in the 1st quarter of last year. Since a schedule for delivery of ships up to the end of the year will not surpass last year's deliveries or will be still less, the coming months may show the real face of the present difficulties in foreign economic relations.

#### Motivation Based on Income

Because of their inability to promptly meet their obligations abroad, which is causing a shortage of raw materials for production and even the seizure of vessels in foreign ports, exporters are addressing ever harsher criticism toward the foreign exchange system and the measures of economic policy, demanding radical changes instead of the present patchwork. After all, there is less and less motivation to export, and the position of the export economy is getting worse and worse. The criticism is being addressed above all to the failure of exchange-rate policy to keep up-to-date. From the end of June 1986 to the end of January 1987 alone the competitiveness of exports dropped off 3 percent because of the unrealistic exchange rate against the "market basket of currencies and about 14 percent against the American dollar. In addition, import charges were increased 3.5 percent at the beginning of the year, interest on the credit financing of exports was raised 3 percent, and the period for payment of export incentives was extended. These are all reasons why exporters judge that this year, if present economic conditions persist, the motivation to export based on income will drop off about 10 percent.

Some of the proclaimed goals of the foreign exchange system are being achieved slowly or not at all. For example, we still have multiple exchange rates used in the unlawful sale of rights to import, but now the material benefits of such sales no longer go to the exporters (as was the case with the earlier pegging), but to those who acquire that right through more or less administrative allocation. That is, the system is based on the principle that all the rights to pay for imports which have been acquired must be discharged on the joint foreign exchange market, which is unfeasible because of the foreign exchange illiquidity, so that in 1986, for example, SR Croatia exercised only 63 percent of its rights in that manner.

As a matter of fact, a majority of the objections and criticism which is to be heard at the increasingly frequent meetings of exporters arise out of the assertion that the present foreign exchange system was made for stable economic conditions in which the present commitment to income as the sole criterion for involvement in exporting would be able to function. However, because of the large payments to be made on foreign credit, the necessary importation of raw materials and equipment, and the high rate of inflation on the domestic market, it is clear that income-oriented criteria alone, when they are based on export incentives (and they are limited by material capabilities) are not a sufficient motive for greater exporting efforts. How difficult it is to achieve motivation for exports based on income can be seen from the figures of the Bureau for Market Research, which show that toward the end of 1986 exporters realized a 28.6-percent lower price for the same goods on the convertible market than on the domestic market, while on the bilateral payments market the price was 5.6 percent lower.

It is obvious that the reasons for dissatisfaction with the present method of regulating foreign economic relations do exist, and the discouraging picture of import-export trends at the beginning of the year confirms that they are warranted.

There are also numerous reasons which indicate that this picture should be changed as soon as possible. First of all, augmented exports are needed so as to provide the material basis for the country's up-to-date technological development and its more equal participation in the international division of labor. A larger inflow of foreign exchange is also indispensable to repay foreign credit, to import raw materials and goods, especially imported consumer goods, which are one of the elements in the fight against domestic inflation.

Of course, it is clear to everyone at this point that because of the unfavorable production structure, the low productivity, the immense losses, the difficulties with the balance of payments, and the country's high level of debt it is not possible to establish the kind of foreign exchange system in which all the necessary foreign exchange would be obtained on the joint foreign exchange market, on which the exchange rate would be formed on the basis of supply and demand for foreign exchange and the ultimate goal of dinar convertibility would be guaranteed. However, recent discussions of the present difficulties in foreign economic relations in SR Croatia have crystallized out several proposals for changing the foreign exchange system as a transition to the period when augmented exports will contribute to



stabilizing the domestic economy, to reducing inflation, and to narrowing the gap between domestic and foreign prices.

#### More Suitable Situations

This applies above all to the demand for establishment of a mechanism of foreign exchange motivation in which the opportunity to import and to borrow abroad would depend directly on one's own results in exporting. Then there are the demands for pooling labor and capital in joint production for export, for separating the system of rights to pay for imports from the system of protection of domestic production through the commodity regimes, for a more realistic policy governing the exchange rate of the dinar or for the free setting of the exchange rate of the dinar in the restricted segment of the foreign exchange market, and finally the demand for the system to support higher forms of economic cooperation with foreign countries.

These quite radical changes in the foreign exchange system, it is seen, would be more appropriate to the present economic conditions in the country. These changes in the system would clearly signify an element of economic coercion for exports (since exports become a condition of production), but they also mean an element of foreign exchange motivation, one which increases with the growth of export results. At the same time such a system would not require the present extremely large siphoning of resources to create the income-oriented motivation to export. It is true that some of these proposals, especially the one about linking the particular import transaction to a particular export transaction, could have adverse effects, but the consequences of that would certainly be less than the present discouraging results in the country's exports. We should recall in this connection the program for normalizing the country's external liquidity up to 1990, which plans a reduction in the level of indebtedness with foreign loans from 40 percent in 1986 to 25 percent in 1990. Since exports did not grow last year, a growth of about 20 percent has to be accomplished in the next 4 years. But that goal can be achieved only with radical changes in foreign economic relations. Or by reconciling ourselves to the fact that we are leaving this obligation to certain other generations.

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CSO: 2800/188

## CONSEQUENCES OF RURAL DEPOPULATION EXAMINED

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian 5 Apr 87 pp 21-23

[Article by Branko Colanovic: "The Economy: Time Does Not Wait for a Crisis"]

[Text] The bad fate of the Resolution for 1987 is now being lamented everywhere. The real truth is being revealed to us everywhere in the more frequent meetings, analyses, interviews, and "round-table discussions." Economic policy is more than vigorous. It acknowledges with a clear conscience that it was surprised by the unfavorable nature of socioeconomic trends and has been resorting to increasingly numerous and increasingly countless new measures. But it is taking its therapy and medicines from utterly different schools of medical thought as though it wishes especially to show that Seneca was not right in asserting that "there is nothing more contrary to recovery than a frequent change of remedies."

There is no point in saying that all of this will be unable to pull us out of the crisis. Just as in the case of medicine, the gods turned the daughter of the Greek centaur Chiron, a wise man and physician, into a mare precisely because she dared to predict the future for both him and Aesculapius, the god of medicine. Nevertheless, one must speak about the ultimate causes of all our difficulties and of the essential preconditions for overcoming them.

I think that we must speak primarily about expanded reproduction under the dictate of the explosive transfer of population from agriculture into nonfarm activities. In the history of other countries it has not often occurred with that intensity.

In the black-and-white representations of the economic results we have for several years found the stagnation of production, feeble exports, high rate of inflation, etc., on the bad side, and mainly the rise of employment on the good side. However, the positive side of this balance is acceptable only under certain conditions, i.e., if we look at it primarily from the standpoint of social welfare policy. To look at the rise of employment in the socialized sector without also looking at the output of the economy in terms of the growth of the social product, the rise of productivity, and the growth of accumulation is understandable only when employment is taken as a category in

and of itself, an end in and of itself, with no correlation or function in economic growth as a whole.

#### Our Peasant Exodus

Probably the mistaken understanding of the relationship between rural affairs--agriculture--and creation of jobs is one of the greatest weaknesses of development policy and current economic policy. Numerous economic mechanisms, arrangements, and measures have been consciously or unconsciously aimed at forceable creation of new jobs in the socialized sector and in actuality toward a continuous large-scale transfer of manpower from rural areas into the cities. A fetish has been made of establishing employment in the socialized sector, although the land has remained in the private sector.

We might think back to the postwar arguments given for the Yugoslav position, which was opposite to the Soviet model of collectivized agriculture, that is, of complete nationalization of the land. We correctly saw that by contrast with the Russian peasant, who had no land, the Yugoslav peasant had been "territorialized" on his land since ancient times, however small his holding might be. Nationalization of the land was rejected, but unfortunately Yugoslav development policy was not built consistently on this fundamental commitment.

The scale and intensity of the Yugoslav rural exodus are truly exciting. Just between 1972 and 1986 the net transfer from agriculture to nonfarm activities amounted to about 4.2 million persons, an entire small nation.

The share of the farm population in the total population, according to the censuses, has been as follows (in percentage):

1948	1953	1961	1971	1981
67.2	60.9	49.6	38.2	19.9

It is strange that the combination of economic policy and social welfare policy allowed the abandonment of agriculture to proceed with particular speed in the period between the last two population censuses (1971-1981), when the economic crisis had already begun, and then in the period 1982-1986, when the crisis was full-blown, the share of the farm population in the total population fell to only 15 percent (estimate).

There is another light, one that is particularly bad, that also falls on this picture, however. The age-specific composition of the farm population is now quite unfavorable. According to the 1981 Census, only half of the farm labor force is between age 15 and 49, while the other half is age 50 or older. Even then Yugoslavia's rural population was old, and we can assume that over the 5 years that have passed up until 1986 it became appreciably older still.

#### Two Opposite Forces

Two forces are operating with exceptional strength in the same direction in determining the strength of the transfer from agriculture.

The first is one which acts to repel from rural areas and agriculture, and it arises because of their position. We have added to the antonomasian "rural misery" unfavorable price scissors, the low efficiency or even absence of a purchasing network for a majority of farm products, shortcomings in insurance for private farmers, in their credit financing, and so on. We should add to this the marked shortcomings of entertainment, athletics, and sociopolitical life in rural areas.

The other force is acting upon rural people as a giant magnet in the direction of any sort of employment in the socialized sector. As a matter of fact, employment in the socialized sector is a fetish even according to the etymological root meaning of the word, which comes from the Portuguese *feitico*, which does not refer to the deity himself, but to his seat, the place which he inhabits, which has magical power. There are at least three things here. First of all, working hours. The actual obligation to make use of that time is loose and appears to be getting looser and looser. This is evident from the trend in hours of labor effectively worked, whose number in 1968 was 157 hours a month per worker in the socialized sector as a whole, and then in 1983 it fell to only 144 hours, and in industry all the way to 139 hours: an ideal situation for the profile of the person who is half a worker and half a peasant.

Second, personal income is assured virtually without regard to the productivity of labor achieved in view of the well-known and very widespread phenomenon of "socialization" of losses, the compliant rescue of collectives which are not performing well, the dismissal of their unmet obligations; and there are other financial advantages in addition to this such as the hefty hot meal, the discount for vacation travel, inexpensive vacationing in a worker resort, the family supplement, health insurance and old-age and disability insurance. Third, there has been the certainty of obtaining socially owned housing in the foreseeable future without payment.

And there have also been many very important consequences which have come and are continuing to come from the process of very rapid transfer of population from rural areas. We will dwell only on some of the more important ones.

First there is the influence on the size of agricultural output itself. Since back in 1953 the statistical service has recorded that the private sector owned 85 percent of Yugoslavia's cropland, but its total output, i.e., the size of its production, has shown a markedly downward trend with respect to its growth rate. It is difficult not to think, then, that the decline in the growth rate of production is a direct consequence of the immense outflow of farmers, especially in the years between the two last population censuses and since that time. The obvious efforts of the private sector to modernize itself have been able to only mitigate the decline in production which has occurred thereby. In 1985, for example, it possessed 785,000 tractors more than in 1971 (a more than ninefold growth).

The people who have left agriculture have been in various activities, both economic and noneconomic. Unfortunately, viewed in terms of the total numerical representation, they have been unable to contribute much there,



especially since the 1981 Population Census. It is precisely since 1981 that the country's social product has clearly been stagnant, new manpower has been added during the strong economic crisis; over the last 6 years we have added about 880,000 new employees in the socialized sector, but when we look at the overall picture, they have not been much needed. In 1986 average labor productivity per employee in the socialized sector of the economy was 8-10 percent lower than in 1980.

#### The Price of the Explosive Urbanization

The transfer of population from agriculture seems to have taken the shape of an independent process detached and separate from economic conditions. At the outset of 1986 employment security offices had 1,064,000 persons on their rolls, including 759,000 persons seeking employment for the first time, and 459,000 were unskilled. It is a notorious fact, however, that there is immense untapped potential for labor productivity in the Yugoslav economy and has been for a long time. The poor growth of agricultural output in recent years has been adversely affecting the Yugoslav balance of payments. Exports of farm products fell from 66.9 billion dinars in 1980 to 60.4 billion in 1985. But this is only a part of the problem, the smaller part. The steady and disproportionate adding of new manpower, accompanied by the decline in business efficiency, determines in advance that the economy will be uncompetitive when it comes to exporting. This is really where the battle for exports is being lost. The continuous devaluation of the dinar and the growth of export subsidies have been producing only ephemeral stimuli for exports, and now not even that.

If we talk about investments, there are only a few things we will emphasize. First, the stagnation and even decline of investments on private farms. In permanent prices they were smaller in 1984 than 7 or 8 years before that. The private farmers, whose numbers are greatly reduced and who are now elderly, seem to have become discouraged about making new investments. Second, the explosive urbanization constantly demands new investments over a short period of time in housing, municipal services, and educational institutions, although numerous houses and schools remain empty in the half-deserted country villages. After Greece, Yugoslavia is building more housing units than any country in Europe if the number of new housing units built is compared to the social product (the figures cannot be calculated for the socialist countries). In the European countries as a whole there is at least about \$1.5 million of social product for every new housing unit built, in Belgium, Denmark, West Germany, Sweden, and Great Britain more than \$2 million, in Italy more than \$3 million, and in Switzerland more than \$8 million. Greece and Yugoslavia have been building housing with only \$300,000-400,000 of social product per unit (all these figures are for 1981 and 1982). This is too great a burden on the ever smaller accumulation of the economy and the country's stagnant social product. It leaves too little room for other purposes, primarily for investments in scientific research activities.

#### The Movement of the Peasants and Inflation

Third, the disproportionately large new employment suggests extensive development in and of itself. In the 1st half of the seventies gross

investments in the fixed capital of the economy amounted to 21-23 million dinars a year per worker, in the 2d half they jumped to 24-27 million dinars a year thanks to the immoderate use of foreign loans. Finally, when the country's debt passed the critical point, those investments began to fall off sharply and in 1984 amounted to only 15.8 million dinars per person employed (all the amounts are given in 1972 prices). Under such circumstances it is difficult to talk about an orientation toward intensive economic activity and about investment in the most modern equipment and in R&D.

Finally, among the largest consequences of the very rapid transfer of population there is its impact on inflation. The stagnation of agricultural production (not to mention its decline) means curtailment on the supply side; the growth of the urban population has been too rapid, and added to the ever greater number of foreign tourists, this has meant a disproportionate and unsupportable increase on the demand side (food, housing, durable consumer goods, services). Given our understandable ambition to raise the standard of living, the commodity-money disequilibrium has been striking deep roots, all the balances are breaking asunder, physical, financial, and foreign exchange, all the down the line.

In the end, if we ask ourselves how long we can support the present economic crisis before it spills it over into ruptures of another kind, in seeking an answer we must inevitably take into account the hurried transfer of the population. If it continues at the present pace, we can count on no more than 4-5 years. If over that time, according to a quite liberal hypothesis, the share of the farm population in the total population drops to 10 percent and the age-specific composition of the rural population deteriorates, so that out of about 2.5 million persons we have about 1 million "farmers" who are over age 60, it does not seem that we could avoid a final collapse of our physical, financial, and foreign exchange balances, not taking into account any large new borrowing abroad. Which accounts for the urgency of setting in place a vigorous program for putting an end to this flow. The transfer of population from agriculture must be slowed down as much as possible. In the sketch which follows the reader will recognize many points which we find in the Long-Range Economic Stabilization Program or which are close to it.

One point is to greatly speed up the development of agriculture, which should be allowed to set prices and realize income and accumulation in a manner guaranteeing its expanded reproduction. That makes it a necessity for the price scissors on goods produced by the agricultural producer and those which he purchases to be set up in such a way as to afford him a satisfactory and stable income. Then there should be improvements in the supply of credit to finance private farmers for current purposes (planting, fattening, storage, and so on), in the way that is customary for every commodity producer. There has to be a suitable set of terms and conditions for the credit financing of capital investments in private agriculture, for regularization of the land, for long-term plantings, to purchase machines, to build farm buildings, and so on. It is essential to socialized agriculture that it become capable of being not only a sound cooperator with the private sector, but also an infrastructural support for it. That means increasing investments in irrigation and drainage systems, large storage facilities, processing plants, and so on, in the socialized sector.

Whereas the analyses have truly demonstrated that the private farmer cannot develop large-scale and up-to-date production with a maximum landholding of 10 hectares, it is advisable not to wait for endless discussions of changes in the constitution, but to settle the issue with urgent amendments. The procurement network is essential to the growth of private agriculture. The farmer should be relieved of the need to carry to the open-air market in the city any quantity he has left over for the market, even the smallest. Here the functions of socialized agriculture and the trade sector are clear and urgent. The nonproduction infrastructure for rural areas, suburban transportation, telephones, water supply, busing children to school, and so on, must be improved in quality. The same applies to the insurance of private farmers, entertainment for rural areas, and the sociopolitical effort in rural areas.

#### Change the Maximum Size of the Landholding by the Shortest Route

Now that the land has been left in his ownership, we should be consistent in looking at the private farmer as a serious producer for the market.

Other measures would be necessary to eliminate as soon as possible the unproductive mixed-breed worker-peasant, not, of course, by a large-scale layoff of manpower, but through various measures aimed at more intensive economic activity. The strictness of work discipline and employment takes first place.

Except for employed personnel who work on shifts, working hours should in principle be the same as those we encounter everywhere in Europe, both west and east, beginning at 0900 hours. This would contribute significantly to raising productivity and would leave little room for moonlighting. There is no need to mention the importance of remuneration strictly according to the results of work, not only for individuals, but also for collectives. The allocation of free housing, that attractive magic force--is an absolute anachronism. Housing should be purchased, if necessary with the help of credit, and that must also apply to those who already possess a socially owned housing unit. The resources which the economy is now appropriating for the allocation of free housing should be turned by appropriate mechanisms toward loans to finance the nonproduction infrastructure in settlements outside cities. Incidentally, one result would be that countless owners of large "weekend houses" would give up their socially owned apartment in the city, especially when working hours are changed to begin at 0900 hours.

We said that this is only a scanty sketch for a program. There are many other measures which might round it out. The question that remains is that of fulfillment--can it be done? We see from our own case how right Tolstoy was when he said that it is easier to make laws than to govern. The same applies to the program. Nevertheless, it may not be certain that we can carry it out, but it is certain that without it we will go astray in the wilderness.

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